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THE SIMULATION AND ANALYSIS OF MULTI-PRODUCT MANUFACTURING SYST--ETC(U)  
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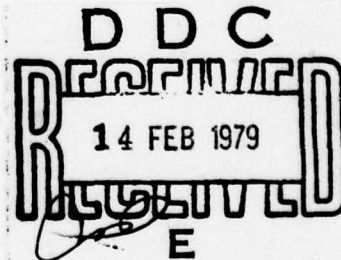
Report DARCOM-ITC-02-08-76-215

THE SIMULATION AND ANALYSIS OF MULTI-PRODUCT  
MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS

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This report has been reviewed and is approved for release. For further information on this project contact: Professor T. F. Howie, DRXMC-ITC-PPE, Red River Army Depot, Texarkana, Texas 75501.

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) The development of a FORTRAN based simulation program which can be used to study and analyze any multi-product manufacturing system is the topic of this paper. A general one step Markov transition matrix is developed to generate each production unit's output. A detailed economic and statistical study of the manufacturing network is available as program options. The program was validated by using hypothetical conditions and assumptions on the Army's new system of munitions production SCAMP.		

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During the course of this work, the author was employed by the U.S. Army as a career intern in the DARCOM Product/Production Engineering Graduate Program. He is grateful to the U.S. Army for the opportunity to participate in this program.

The ideas, concepts, and results herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect approval or acceptance by the Department of the Army.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The job of designing, optimizing and evaluating various production systems is becoming more difficult due to our increased knowledge of equipment and manufacturing processes. A means of analysis is needed that may be applied to both simple and complex manufacturing systems. Such a method of analysis must sufficiently relate effects of controllable production parameters upon dependent process parameters.

Parameters that are controllable through management decisions include choices among different equipment reliabilities and capabilities, parts and raw material inventory sizes, in-process buffer limitations, material handling techniques, production configurations, and general production policies. These production parameters have been shown to have a significant effect upon the dependent process parameters of systems reliability, systems availability, systems maintainability, production rates, production costs, and operating effectiveness.

Evaluation of production systems is currently accomplished by two basic methods of analysis; prototype testing and simulation. Prototype testing is usually an evaluation

of a functioning, scaled model or limited application of a larger proposed system. Generally, this is a long and expensive method of evaluation. Computer simulation, however, is a technique that uses computer modeling as a symbolic representation for a definable system. It has proven to be a relatively easy, inexpensive and reliable technique of analysis, especially in the field of research. Simulated programs can also be easily manipulated to handle practically any type of change in a production system that normally would be impractical to try. Thus, a manufacturing system may be tested and optimized over a broad range of conditions with minimum effort. In comparing these two methods, simulation appears to be the most effective method for analysis. However, there needs to be a simulated program designed strictly for analysis of changes in the production process parameters of reliability, availability and maintainability and their effect upon the dependent output parameters.

Programs that are available for simulation such as DYNAMO, General Activity Simulation Program (GASP), SIMULATE, and General Purpose Systems Simulator (GPSS) are designed for simulating a wide range of problems. But their generalized approach and usage of different computer languages tend to make them difficult to apply. Also, in reporting the effect of parameter changes upon the system, desired statistical information on all



operating characteristics may not be included. (1,3)

Simulation and Analysis of Manufacturing Systems (SAMS) is a newly developed program designed for the study and analysis of manufacturing systems. (3) Currently, it has been used to simulate and optimize the operating policy of a continuous single product manufacturing system. (1,3) It is not capable of handling a multi-product manufacturing system.

The objective of this report is to develop SAMS further and to make it capable of simulating multi-product production systems. Chapter II is a literature review of SAMS logic in the single product simulation. Chapter III is a comparison of the single and multi-product systems with a brief discussion of changes that are necessary in the development of a multi-product simulating system. Chapter IV is a description of the Small Caliber Ammunition Modernization Program, SCAMP (1,3) and how theoretical changes could make SCAMP into a multi-product manufacturing system. Chapter V contains results on simulation runs from the SCAMP multi-product system. Chapter VI contains conclusions and recommendations.

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Numbers in parenthesis refer to numbered references in the list of References.



## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE SURVEY

Simulation and Analysis of Manufacturing Systems (SAMS) was designed by Snyder (3) to aid management in designing and evaluating any single product manufacturing system. Other general simulation programs that were available were not acceptable due to their generalized approach, their design for problems other than manufacturing systems and their lack of adequate statistical analysis. (1,3) Therefore, SAMS was designed to meet these specific deficiencies.

#### SAMS: Simulation Modeling

SAMS utilizes a time based, Monte Carlo simulation and the Markov transition matrix technique to generate the output of production units. (3) The basic concepts in the Monte Carlo simulations and the Markov processes are important because their limitations will be the same limitations as for any application of SAMS.

The time based Monte Carlo simulation assigns a range of numbers to all possible states of condition, both normal and abnormal, of a manufacturing system. Each state then receives a portion of the numbers that relate to its expected probability of occurrence. A sort of random number is then

generated, and the state of condition is determined by comparison with the assigned numbers. It is possible for these random numbers to follow a pattern of uniform, normal, Poission, or other distribution form. (2) With this method, a manufacturing system can be simulated under probable conditions of operation and its performance analyzed.

Usefulness of Monte Carlo simulations is generally limited in application by three main difficulties. First, only one set of system parameters may be specified for a simulation run. Second, it may be difficult to determine the number of trials that are necessary in achieving the desired level of confidence in results. Finally, the cost of Monte Carlo simulations can become costly in terms of computer time. These three difficulties also tend to interact with one another in such a way that decision tradeoffs between them must be made by the user. (6)

Any Markov system has two important features: first, the probabilities of future events are independent of past events (4); and secondly, all possible states of condition must be included in the Markov matrix of transition probabilities. (3) Markov transition matrices are used in stochastic systems to represent all probable states of condition, both normal and abnormal. Probability values listed in the matrix give the chances of a system transferring from one state of condition to another within a specified time interval.

Simulation of systems is accomplished by taking random

numbers obtained through Monte Carlo simulation and determining probable states of condition through the Markov transition matrix. This simulated operation over a period of time may then be analyzed to determine how changes in controllable system parameters have affected any of the dependent characteristics of the system. In SAMS, the probability distributions of elements that make up a production unit are assumed to be exponentially distributed. Probabilities that are then calculated, representing probable states of condition for a production unit, will remain constant over time. The time interval for which transition probabilities are calculated must also be small enough so that the chance of changing to more than one state of condition within the time interval is negligibly small. (3)

#### SAMS: Network Description

There are two types of network symbols utilized by SAMS in depicting a material flow diagram for the production system. A square box indicates a production unit, and a circle represents a storage or buffer unit for material handling purposes. (3) SAMS requires the output of production units to enter a buffer before entering another production unit. However, this does not necessarily imply a one-to-one relationship.

All production process information will be described by the input data. This information includes data dealing with production units, buffers and pattern of material flow.



Data describing the production units include speed, mean time between failure (MTBF), mean time to repair (MTTR), and other information that is necessary for operating the unit and its elements. Buffer data includes the initial buffer size, upper and lower limits, MTBF, and MTTR. In describing the flow pattern of materials, the user must provide a matrix that states the relation between production units and buffers. Thus, SAMS allows any number of changes in the system's physical structure or operating characteristics to be manipulated by changing only the input data. (1)

SAMS simulates the output of a production unit by using the Markov transition matrix with random numbers generated through Monte Carlo simulation to determine the level of production for a time interval. Mathematical models that are capable of calculating transition probabilities for specified production models have been summarized by Snyder (3) from unpublished reports (5,6,7) prepared at the Intern Training Center by Texas A&M faculty.

SAMS includes the options of cost analysis and plotting. Data which must be included for the cost analysis option are purchase price, salvage value, expected life, operating and repair cost of all elements in the production unit, raw material cost, and quality of output. Information on production units, from which the finished product emerges, is furnished through the mainline input data. Information calculated by this option include total cost of production



and cost per unit produced. The plotting option provides a graph for all buffer levels during production, at intervals specified for by the user. (3)

The functions of the mainline program are: to keep track of output, production units and buffer status; to start and stop parts of the simulation; and to control all program logic functions that will report on the operating characteristics of the system. After all input data on production units and buffers has been processed, SAMS will repeatedly simulate production for the number of time intervals in a day that the user has specified. Within each iteration, a subroutine is called which makes use of the Markov transition matrix to determine the state of condition for units and rates of production that were possible for that time interval. Buffer levels are then determined and checked based upon the production outputs of the different units. If either the upper or lower limits of a buffer are exceeded, appropriate production units are shut down. Next, the probability of a buffer failure or repair is simulated, and again appropriate actions are taken. This process is then repeated for the specified number of time intervals. For instance, four hundred and eighty iterations is equivalent to simulating the production process, at one minute intervals, for an eight hour shift. Specified options are then performed. This process is repeated for the specified number

of days. After all specified time requirements have been processed, a statistical analysis is made which shows average production, average buffer size, production variance, availability of production units and buffers, variance of buffer levels, and production unit downtime caused by buffers. (1)

## CHAPTER III

### MULTI-PRODUCT SIMULATION

The single and the multi-product manufacturing systems are similar in structure. Both have production units that are capable of performing similar operations on different products. However, the multi-product manufacturing system is complicated due to problems in scheduling products for production, to changes in material flow patterns and to allocation of set-up times. Scheduling products for production is a new parameter to be considered in the optimization on a multi-product system. It is the objective of this report to make SAMS capable of simulating a broad range of conditions. Therefore, SAMS must be able to accept a change in scheduling of jobs for production units through input of such information. In a single product manufacturing system, material flow patterns are fixed characteristics; whereas, in the multi-product system, they are dependent upon job requirements. In-process and raw material inventory buffers will change as a production unit ceases work on one product and begins on another. Time for set-up procedures on the production unit must then be allowed within the simulation. These differences are included in the simulation for a SAMS multi-product manufacturing system.



Other changes in SAMS logic include decisions in simulation control and specific subroutine requirements. Specific production limits are assigned to production units for the different products. When these specified limits are reached, appropriate production units are shut down for the required set-up period while a change in jobs and material flow patterns occurs. Also, the need to design a specific subroutine for each production unit is changed to make one subroutine capable of calculating the three types of production models described by Snyder (3) and for other models to be included that are different in design.

The procedure and logic applications for a SAMS multi-product program will be the same as in the single product case except for a test to change jobs at the end of each production interval. Utilization of Monte Carlo simulation and Markov transition matrix techniques in generating the output of production units is again used. Basic concepts of Monte Carlo and Markov processes and their limitations also apply.

The procedure and logic for the mainline program are almost identical to that used in the single product program, except for specific changes which were previously noted. Appendix A contains a complete listing of the mainline program and subroutines. Figure 3.1 is a simplified flow chart for the operations and steps that the mainline program performs. One significant difference in the multi-product's



mainline program is the test for change in jobs on different production units.

All production process information is presented in the input data, and a listing of the input information is given in Appendix B. Appendix C is an explanation of information terms used.

Upon execution of the program, SAMS multi-product simulation will perform the required number of intervals and days, processing all input information and performing specified options at appropriate times. Statistical analysis of the process is performed at the end of the simulation period.

The next chapter will describe a system that has been modeled as a single product manufacturing unit and how different conditions would make it a multi-product system.

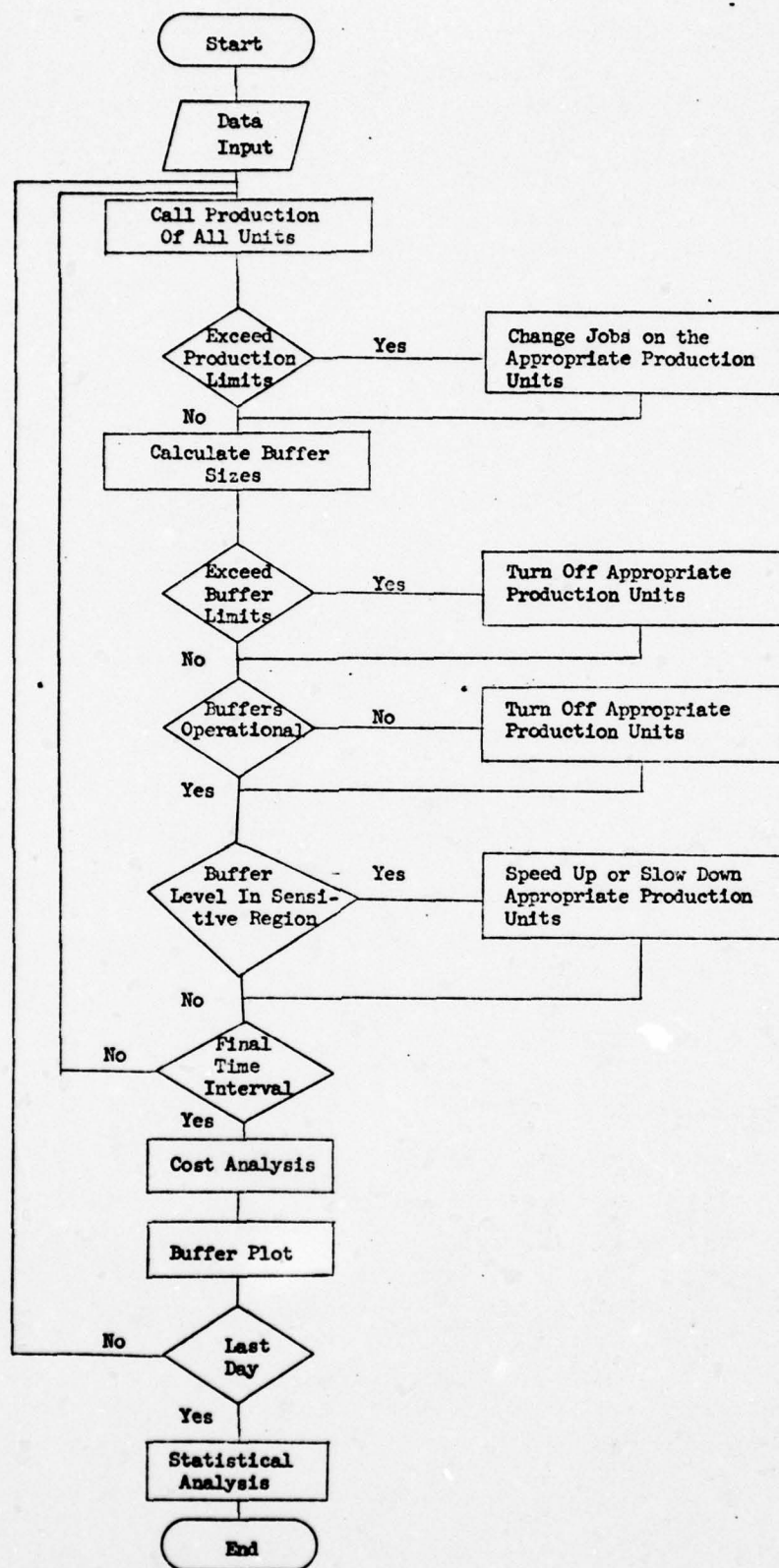


Figure 3.1 SAMS Multi-Product Flow Chart

## CHAPTER IV

### THE SCAMP MODULE A SYSTEM

The SCAMP Module A system is a continuous production system with captive components moving small caliber ammunition through production. (3) Four different types of production units, called submodules, are used in producing 5.56mm ammunition. Figure 4.1 is a basic logic configuration of the manufacturing process.

In the case submodule, brass cups are drawn, annealed, shaped, and trimmed to produce a finished case. At the primer insert submodule, finished cases are inspected, and gaged primers are inserted. At a bullet submodule, bullet projectiles are manufactured and fed into the load and assemble submodule. The load and assemble submodule takes the cases, adds propellant and joins the bullet projectiles to complete a finished round.

For example, production within the case submodule is performed by a series of eighteen rotary turrets, each with twenty-four tool stations. This could be considered as twenty-four lines of production. Following the turrets is a series of twenty-eight single work stations, see Figure 4.2. Tool failure at any rotary station will cause the production



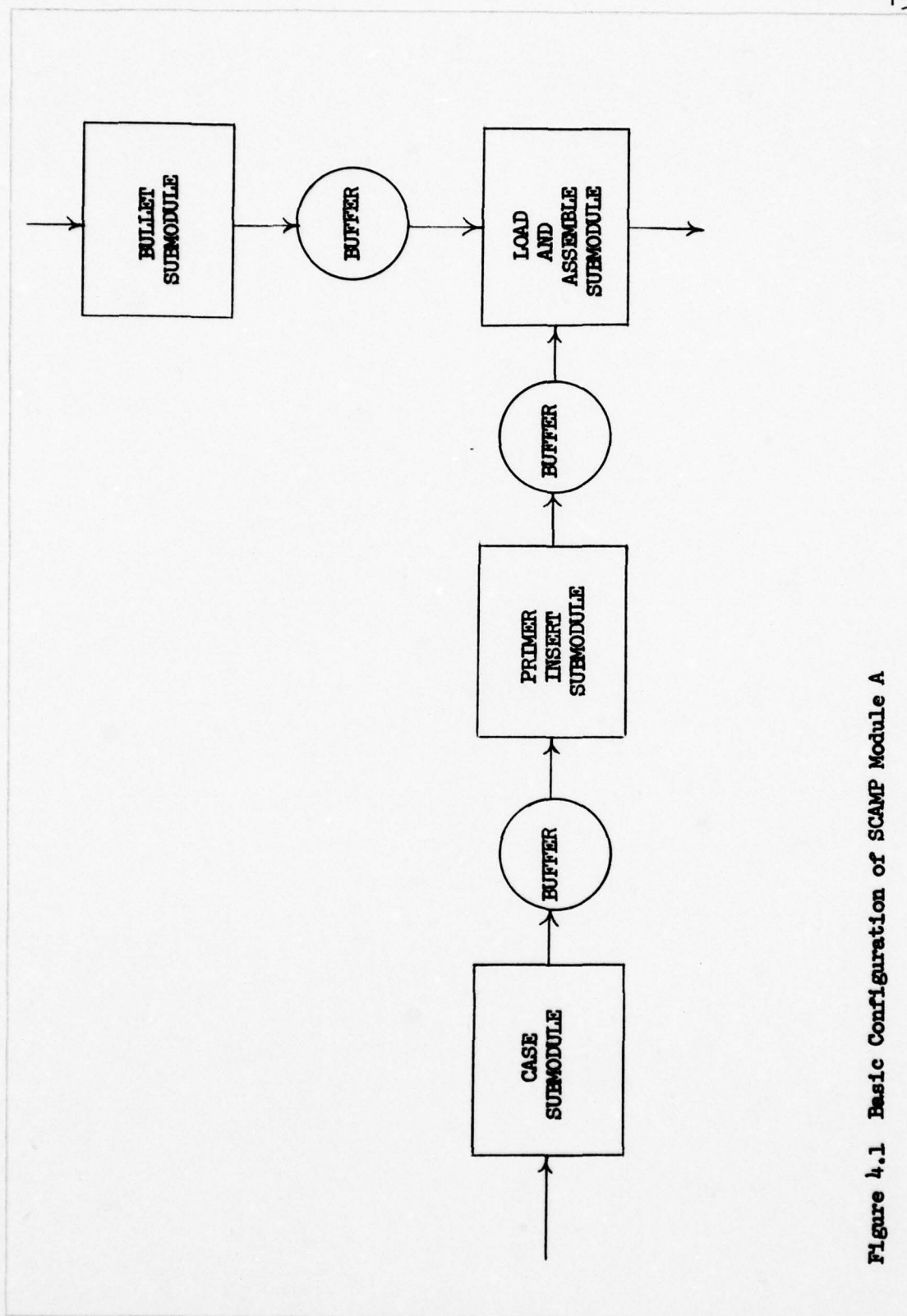


Figure 4.1 Basic Configuration of SCAMP Module A

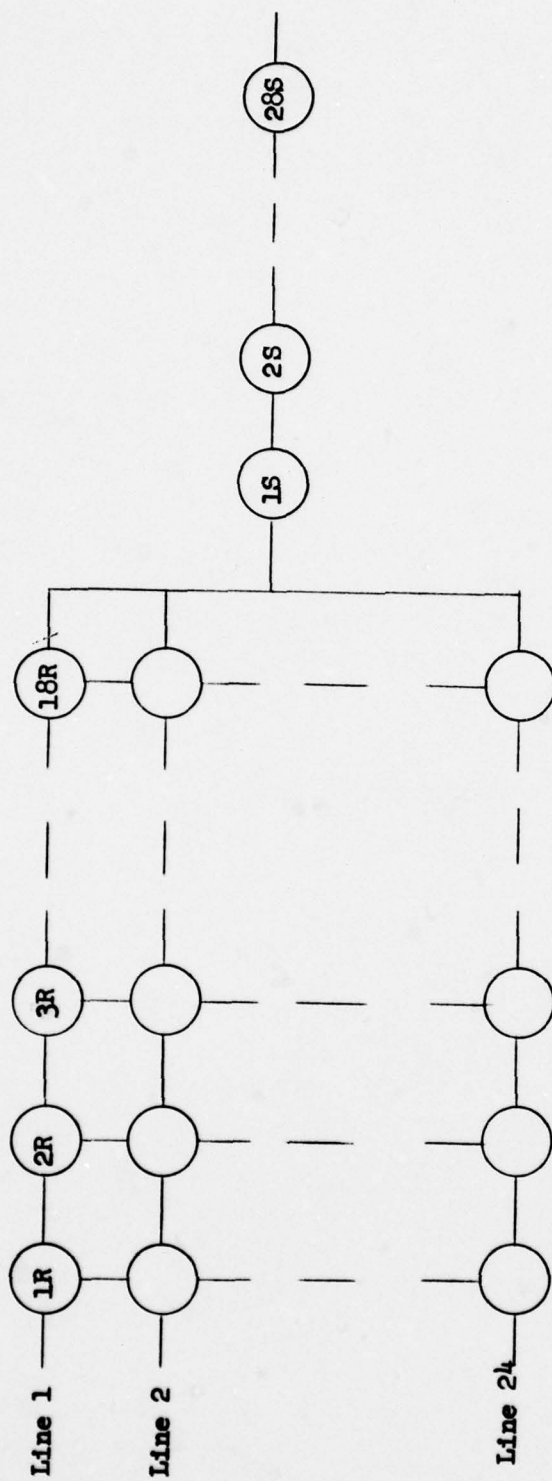


Figure 4.2 Basic Configuration for SCAMP's Module A Case Submodule

of that line to be lost; whereas failure of any single, serial work station will automatically cause the entire submodule to shut down and await repair. Similar use of rotary and serial elements is made for production configuration of the other submodules. (1)

One of Snyder's basic assumptions for this system was that if a single, serial work station failed, then the mean time to repair of this serial failure would always be greater than the mean time to repair any rotary tool failures that had occurred prior to the serial failure. Recent data has shown that this is not a valid assumption. Only a limited number of rotary failures can be repaired in the time that it takes to repair a serial failure. If more rotary failures have occurred than are possible to repair during the time it takes to repair one serial failure, time must be included to repair the additional rotary failures. This change in programming was made by Mr. Pat Hollifield, former instructor at the Intern Training Center (ITC), and Mr. Charlie Clarkson, former SCAMP coordinator for research projects at ITC.

In describing how Markov processes are used in this system, an operating policy for the submodules must be assumed such that after a specific number of rotary failures, the submodule will shut down for repair. This policy may then be used in calculation of probabilities for the Markov transition matrix. For example, if the policy is to shut down the case submodule after six tool failures or after any



single serial failure, then the Markov matrix must account for changes in the rotary and the serial repair probabilities. Table 4.1 lists the set of mutually exclusive states for the given operating policy. The design for the Markov matrix of transition probability is shown in Table 4.2. Calculation for transition probabilities in areas I and II are shown in Table 4.3.

Additional products that could ideally be manufactured by some of this equipment would include high explosive (HE), high explosive incendiary (HEI) and tracer ammunition rounds. The bullet submodule could feed HE, HEI or tracer explosive mixtures from bulk hoppers, measure the mixture and then force feed the mixture into a projectile body, depending on the specific type of requirements. This submodule could manufacture all parts required or take completed items from private suppliers to be a load and test submodule. In either case, the completed projectiles are fed into buffers for use in the load and assemble submodule.

In changing SAMS to simulate this multi-product system, certain assumptions were made in the basic operating characteristics of the system. First, probabilities of failure in the submodules' components were assumed constant over time regardless of changes in product production. Second, production rates were also assumed the same for all products, and finally, the operating policy for submodules was also assumed the same for all products. A system

configuration for this multi-product concept is shown in Figure 4.3. The next chapter will present results on simulation runs of this multi-product system.

<u>STATE NUMBER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PRODUCTION RATE</u>
1	0 Rotary Failures	1200 rds/min
2	1 Rotary Failure	1150 rds/min
3	2 Rotary Failures	1100 rds/min
4	3 Rotary Failures	1050 rds/min
5	4 Rotary Failures	1000 rds/min
6	5 Rotary Failures	950 rds/min
7	6 Rotary Failures	900 rds/min
8	Serial Failure w/ No Previous Rotary Failures	0 rds/min
9	Serial Failure w/ 1 Previous Rotary Failure	0 rds/min
10	Serial Failure w/ 2 Previous Rotary Failures	0 rds/min
11	Serial Failure w/ 3 Previous Rotary Failures	0 rds/min
12	Serial Failure w/ 4 Previous Rotary Failures	0 rds/min
13	Serial Failure w/ 5 Previous Rotary Failures	0 rds/min

Table 4.1 Possible States of Condition  
for SCAMP's Case Submodule



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1									$p^*$	0	0	0	0
2	0		A	R	E	A			0	$p^*$	0	0	0
3	0	0			I				0	0	$p^*$	0	0
4	0	0	0						0	0	0	$p^*$	0
5	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0	$p^*$
6	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	$p^*$
7	$r_7^*$	0	0	0	0	0	$1-r_7^*$	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	$r_8^*$	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1-r_8^*$	0	0	0	0	0
9	$r_9^*$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1-r_9^*$	0	0	0	0
10	$r_{10}^*$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1-r_{10}^*$	0	0	0
11	$r_{11}^*$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1-r_{11}^*$	0	0
12	$r_{12}^*$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1-r_{12}^*$	0
13	$r_{13}^*$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1-r_{13}^*$

Table 4.2 Markov Transition Matrix  
for SCAMP's Case Submodule

AREA I

$$(1 \leq i \leq n)$$

$$j \leq i$$

$$i \leq j \leq n$$

$$p_{ij} = 0$$

$$p_{ij} = \binom{24-i+1}{j-1} p^{j-1} (1-p)^{24-j+1} (1-p^*)$$

AREA II

$$(1 \leq i \leq n)$$

$$j = n+1$$

$$p_{ij} = \sum_{k=n-i+1}^{24-i+1} \binom{24-i+1}{k} p^{i-1} (1-p)^{24-i+1} (1-p^*)$$

$$j = n+i+1$$

$$p_{ij} = p^*$$

where:

$$p = \text{Pr}(\text{rotary failure in } \Delta t)$$

$$p^* = \text{Pr}(\text{serial failure in } \Delta t)$$

for calculation of  $r_i^*$  where  $(7 \leq i \leq 13)$ :

$$r_7^* = \text{Pr}(6\text{MTTR}_r + 6\text{JOG} + \text{TSS})$$

$$r_8^* = \text{Pr}(\text{MTTR}_s + \text{TSS})$$

$$r_9^* = \text{Pr}(\text{Max}(\text{MTTR}_s, \text{MTTR}_r + \text{JOG}) + \text{TSS})$$

$$r_{10}^* = \text{Pr}(\text{Max}(\text{MTTR}_s, 2\text{MTTR}_r + 2\text{JOG}) + \text{TSS})$$

$$r_{11}^* = \text{Pr}(\text{Max}(\text{MTTR}_s, 3\text{MTTR}_r + 3\text{JOG}) + \text{TSS})$$

$$r_{12}^* = \text{Pr}(\text{Max}(\text{MTTR}_s, 4\text{MTTR}_r + 4\text{JOG}) + \text{TSS})$$

$$r_{13}^* = \text{Pr}(\text{Max}(\text{MTTR}_s, 5\text{MTTR}_r + 5\text{JOG}) + \text{TSS})$$

where:

$\text{MTTR}_s$  = mean time to repair serial failure

$\text{MTTR}_r$  = mean time to repair a rotary failure

$\text{JOG}$  = time required to turn turret for tool change

$\text{TSS}$  = time required to start and stop submodule

Table 4.3 Calculation for Markov Transition Matrix (Table 4.2)

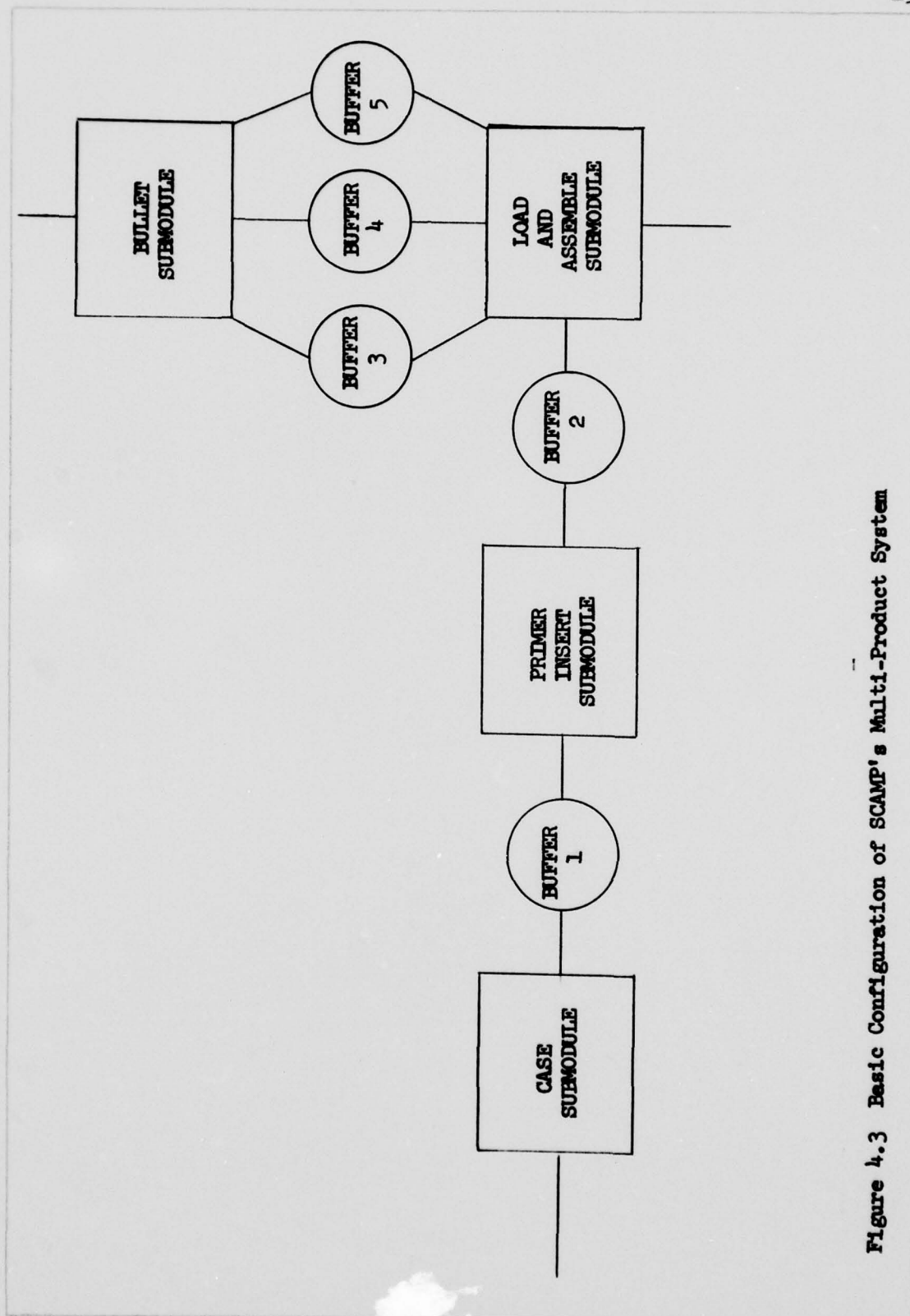


Figure 4.3 Basic Configuration of SCAMP's Multi-Product System



## CHAPTER V

### TESTING

In validating SAMS multi-product programming, hypothetical conditions were assumed that required the SCAMP system to produce one minute's production and then shut down appropriate submodules for specified set-up periods. Minute by minute status printouts were made and analyzed to validate that the simulation was performing satisfactorily. Different conditions were assumed, for example purposes, that varied buffer sizes, frequency of job changes and different set-up times. A common comparison time period of one week was selected.

Differences in the three controllable production parameters consisted of two levels in each condition. Large and small buffer levels reflect the different upper limit values. A small buffer case consisted of an upper limit of twenty-five thousand units, while a large buffer case was represented by fifty thousand units upper limit. This meant that production units feeding these buffers would be shut off when their limits were exceeded. Differences in job frequency dealt with a low frequency situation, approximately one change in jobs per day, while a high frequency case consisted of

approximately three changes in jobs a day. Short and long set-up times were listed as ten minutes and ninety minutes between jobs, respectively. These times were set equal for all machines that required a change in jobs, although they could have been specified differently. Using these different conditions, six runs were made for comparison. The same random number streams were used in all runs so that operating characteristics of production units would coincide and effects of controllable production parameters upon the system could be observed. The six runs previously mentioned were:

1. Small Buffer Limits; High Frequency  
in Jobs; Short Set-up Time
2. Small Buffer Limits; Low Frequency  
in Jobs; Short Set-up Time
3. Large Buffer Limits; Low Frequency  
in Jobs; Short Set-up Time
4. Large Buffer Limits; High Frequency  
in Jobs; Short Set-up Time
5. Small Buffer Limits; High Frequency  
in Jobs; Long Set-up Time
6. Large Buffer Limits; High Frequency  
in Jobs; Long Set-up Time

Appendix D is a listing of the statistical analysis on these different runs and Table 5.1 summarizes parts of these reports.

Some of the differences between runs were as expected when controllable operating parameters were changed. For example, a lengthening of set-up time was expected to increase the cost of production. This was verified by noticing

		RUNS					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Cost Per Unit Analysis		0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.054	0.054
Average Unit Production/Interval							
	Unit 3	196	352	367	362	279	281
	Unit 4	187	342	357	356	283	288
Production Unit Availability							
	Unit 3	20	36	37	37	29	29
	Unit 4	23	42	43	43	35	35
Unit Downtime Due to Buffers							
	Unit 3	60	32	29	26	16	13
	Unit 4	49	11	8	6	9	7

Table 5.1 Partial Summary of Information  
Contained in Output Reports



the difference between unit costs for the different production runs involving short and long set-up times. Another difference was noted in average rate of unit production per time interval, production availability and unit downtime due to buffers between run one and runs two through six. These differences would warrant further analysis, under normal circumstances, especially since Snyder noted that changes in buffer limits were insensitive to systems performance for the single product case. Changes in submodules and buffer reliability, as well as probabilities of failures, can be made and analyzed for comparison of operating characteristics on different production systems. Similar procedures of optimization for controllable production parameters may then be applied, as Snyder and Chu have already done for the single product case.

## CHAPTER VI

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The objective of this report was to extend the SAMS single product manufacturing system to simulate multi-product production systems. Chapter II described functioning characteristics of SAMS, in the single product state. Chapter III compared single and multi-product systems and included a discussion of changes that were necessary in developing the multi-product simulation system. Chapter IV contained a brief description of a single product production problem that has been studied by Snyder (3) and by Chu (1) and described theoretical changes that made it a multi-product problem. Chapter V compared and listed the results of six different simulation runs on SAMS multi-product manufacturing system.

The example, SCAMP simulated as a multi-product manufacturing system, showed the functioning capabilities of SAMS in a multi-product system, yet there are additional changes in the programming that would make SAMS capable of handling even more complex multi-product systems. For example, it is not always desirable or possible to have all products produced at equivalent rates. Some products may

take longer to have similar operations performed by the same equipment. Also, as production units change jobs, the probability of machine failure does not remain constant.

Methods for analysis and optimization, as used by Snyder (3) and Chu (1), may be used in making SAMS a useful and valuable tool in the evaluation and analysis of varied production systems.



APPENDIXES

## APPENDIX A

### C MAINLINE PROGRAM

C

C

REAL LULIM(10),LUNIT(10,3)	SAMS0001
DIMENSION A(3,10,10),MFAIL(3,10,10),KN(10,3),SETUP(10,3)	SAMS0002
DIMENSION IFAIL(481,10),PROD(481,10),ISTAT(481,10)	SAMS0003
DIMENSION BOEF(481,10),ROUT(10,20),IBFAL(481,10),ULIM(10)	SAMS0004
DIMENSION BPRD(10),VJUS(10),KFAST(10),KSLW(10),TOTAL(10)	SAMS0005
DIMENSION SEN(10),AVAM(10),NU(25),MDES(40),TPROD(10),NX(25)	SAMS0006
DIMENSION TBOEF(10),TOTK(10),AVAB(10),TFAIL(10)	SAMS0007
DIMENSION STDER(60,10),AVAMB(60,10),TOTPC(60),SETUPS(10)	SAMS0008
DIMENSION DVNG(60,10),TAVG(10),TAVAM(10),TSTOM(10),TTUON(10)	SAMS0009
DIMENSION AVGPP(60,10),STDEM(60,10),AVAMM(60,10),AVGBU(60,10)	SAMS0010
DIMENSION XX(10),YY(10),BPRD(10),RATTR(10)	SAMS0011
DIMENSION TAVG(10),TAVAB(10),TSTDS(10),ISEED(10)	SAMS0012
DIMENSION RMAF(21,23,10),RATFS(10),IATS(2,10)	SAMS0013
INTEGER SMISX(10),SMIYPL(10)	SAMS0014

C

DATA A/300 *0./,BMT/4330*0./,POUT/200*0./,	SAMS0015
*FAIL/500*0./,TOTAL/10*0./,LIFT/30 *0./	SAMS0016
CBM300 F1,F2,F3,K4,FJ,ADJUS,,RBM1,ACBM1,RATS,IATS	SAMS0017
DATA BPT/1-1/	SAMS0018

### C CALCULATION FOR EXPONENTIAL PROBABILITY

2303( TTX)=1.0 - 1.0 / EXP(1.0/ TTX) SAMS0019

C INDICATE THE NUMBER OF ROWS AND COLUMNS IN BMAT, SCAMP ONLY

IRB#A1=21

NCBMAT=23

C

C IN - CONTROL INPUT FOR READER

C 10 - CONTROL OUTPUT FOR PRINTER

C IP - CONTROL OUTPUT FOR PUNCH

C

IN-5 SAMS0022

10-6 SAMSOJ23

IP= 7 SAMS0024

KT = ) SANS0025

WRIFE (IG, 405) SAMS0026

405 FORMAT('I',///////// )

C

C READS AND WRITES FIRST 25 DATA CARDS, ALSO INITIALIZES VECTORS NU &amp; NX

C

00 45 1M=1.25 SANSOC28

SAMS0029

$\sqrt{x(1-x)} = \frac{1}{2}$

```
READ(14,400) (MDES(L),L=1,40)
```

4000 FORMAT(40A2) SAMS0032

WRITE(10,400) (NDES(L),L=1,40) SAMS0033

45 CONTINUE

9

### C INPUT OF PROCESS PARAMETERS AND INITIAL CONDITIONS

3

C. 4. NUMBER OF PRODUCTION UNITS IN SYSTEM

G-46 NUMBER OF BUFFERS IN SYSTEM

C. 11. NUMBER OF JOBS SYSTEM IS TO PRODUCE

6. TOTAL NUMBER OF TIME INTERVALS PLUS ONE THAT ARE TO BE SIMULATED

6. JUMP CHARACTER FOR COST ANALYSIS IF DESIRED

2. MAX. NUMBER OF TIME INTERVALS BETWEEN CURRENT STATUS PRINTOUTS ON PRODUCTION

```

C      UNITS AND BUFFERS
C NPROD NUMBER OF TIME INTERVALS BETWEEN SUMMARY PRINTOUTS OF PRODUCTION UNITS
C      AND BUFFER OPERATIONS TO PRESENT
C NDAYS NUMBER OF DAYS TO RUN SIMULATION
C JPLOT PARAMETER OF PLOTTING ALL BUFFER LEVELS OVER TIME IF DESIRED
C NPRNT NUMBER OF TIME INTERVALS BETWEEN POINTS ON THE PLOTS OF BUFFER LEVELS
C NPLOT FREQUENCY IN DAYS OF PLOTS IN BUFFER LEVELS OVER TIME
C IX SEED FOR BUFFER RANDOM NUMBER GENERATION
  READ(IN,100) N,NB,NJ,INTVL,JSKIP,NINT,NPROD,NDAYS,JPLOT,NPRNT,      SAMS0035
  *NPLOT,IX                                                         SAMS0036
  100 FORMAT(16I5)                                                SAMS0037
C
C BUILD THE MARKOV MATRIX FOR N PRODUCTION UNITS
C
  DO 31 J=1,N
    CALL MKVBLD (SMINIX(J),SMAT,POUT,SMTYPE(J),LIMIT ,ISEED(J))      SAMS0038
  31 CONTINUE                                                         SAMS0039
C
C A(K,I,J) LOGIC FLOW FOR MATERIAL BY JOB (K) THROUGH PRODUCTION UNITS (J) AND
C      BUFFERS (I).
C ISTAT(I,J) MATRIX STATE FOR PRODUCTION UNIT (J) AT END OF TIME INTERVAL (I).
C MFAIL(K,K,J) LOGIC CONTROL FOR PRODUCTION UNITS (J) BY JOBS (K) DEPENDING ON
C      CONDITION OF BUFFERS (I).
C BUFF(I,J) NUMBER OF UNITS IN BUFFER (J) AT THE END OF TIME INTERVAL (I).
C ULIM(I) UPPER LIMIT OF BUFFER (I).
C LULIM(I) LOWER LIMIT OF BUFFER (I).
C BPROB(I) PROBABILITY OF OPERATION FOR BUFFER (I).
C ENTIR(I) MEAN TIME TO REPAIR ON BUFFER (I).
C ADJUS(J) PERCENTAGE PRODUCTION UNIT (J) CAN BE SLOWED DOWN OR SPED UP.
C SENS(I) SENSITIVITY FOR SLOWING DOWN OR SPEEDING UP PRODUCTION UNITS ON THE
C      BASIS OF BUFFER LEVELS (I).
C SETUP(J,K) TIME REQUIRED TO SET-UP PRODUCTION UNITS (I) FOR JOBS (K).
C
  DO 32 K=1,NJ
    DO 33 J=1,NB
      READ(IN,200) (A(K,J,I),I=1,N)
    200 FORMAT(10F8.0)
    30 CONTINUE
    32 CONTINUE
      READ(IN,300) (ISTAT(I,I),I=1,N)
    300 FORMAT(4I2)
    DO 34 K=1,NJ
      DO 35 JA=1,NB
        READ(IN,300) (MFAIL(K,JA,JB),JB=1,N)
      30 CONTINUE
    34 CONTINUE
      READ(IN,200) (BUFF(I,J),J=1,NB)
      READ(IN,200) (ULIM(I),I=1,NB)
      READ(IN,200) (LULIM(I),I=1,NB)
      READ(IN,200) (BPROB(K),K=1,NB)
      READ(IN,200) (ENTIR(K),K=1,NB)
      READ(IN,200) (ADJUS(L),L=1,N)
      READ(IN,200) (SENS(I),I=1,NB)
      DO 35 J=1,NJ
        READ(IN,200) (SETUP(I,J),I=1,I)
      35 CONTINUE
    35 CONTINUE
  35 CONTINUE
C
C PRINTING INITIAL CONDITIONS

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C
WRITE(10,434)
434 FORMAT('1',////////,10X,'INITIAL CONDITIONS',/,10X, 18(' '), SAMS0064
1      ,/,10X,' UNIT ', SAMS0065
2 SHOT ADJUSTMENT ',/,1X, SAMS0066
3      'NUMBER STATE DOWN (PERCENT) ',/,10X,'----SAMS0068
4-----' ) SAMS0069
DO 55 L=1,N SAMS0070
IFAIL(2,L)=0 SAMS0071
RB=100.*ADJUS(L) SAMS0072
WRITE(10,313) L,ISTAT(1,L),IFAIL(2,L),RB SAMS0073
313 FORMAT(1H,2X,12,06X,12,06X,12,06X,F5.0) SAMS0074
55 CONTINUE SAMS0075
DO 47 L=1,NB SAMS0076
BPROC(L)=PROB(BMTTR(L)) SAMS0077
47 CONTINUE SAMS0078
WRITE(10,212) SAMS0079
212 FORMAT(///,02X,'BUFFERS',/,02X, 7(' '),/,09X,'INITIAL SAMS0080
1 LOWER UPPER PROBABILITY SENSITIVITY MEAN TIME PROBABILITY SAMS0081
4TY',/,01X,'NUMBER SAMS0082
22E LIMIT LIMIT OF OPERATION (PERCENT) TO REPAIR OF SAMS0083
5REPAIR',/,01X,'----SAMS0084
3-----SAMS0085
6-----') SAMS0086
DO 65 L=1,NB SAMS0087
RA=100.*SEN(L) SAMS0088
WRITE(10,404) L,BUFF(1,L),LOLIM(L),CLIM(L),BPROB(L),RA,BMTTR(L) , SAMS0089
*BPROC(L) SAMS0090
404 FORMAT(1H,02X,12,5X,F6.0,3X,F5.0,2X,F6.0,06X,F5.3,09X,F5.0,7X,F7. SAMS0091
14,5X,F5.3) SAMS0092
65 CONTINUE SAMS0093
DO 9 K=1,NJ SAMS0094
WRITE(10,609) K,(NO(I),I=1,N) SAMS0095
609 FORMAT('1',////////,15X,'DEPENDENCE MATRIX ',/,15X, 17(' '),// SAMS0096
*,20X,'JOB ',12,///,20X,'PRODUCTION UNIT',/,16X,1515) SAMS0097
WRITE(10,612) SAMS0098
612 FORMAT(12X,'BUFFER ') SAMS0099
DO 56 I=1,NB SAMS0100
WRITE(10,614) I,(IFAIL(K,I,KL),KL=1,N) SAMS0101
614 FORMAT(/,11X,1515) SAMS0102
56 CONTINUE SAMS0103
WRITE(10,611) SAMS0104
611 FORMAT(///,02X,'CODE',/,20X,'----',/,10X,'0 PRODUCTION UNSAMS0105
11T AND BUFFER NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED ',/,10X,'1 BUFFER INPUTS TSAMS0106
20 PRODUCTION UNIT ',/,10X,'2 PRODUCTION UNIT INPUTS TO BUFFER') SAMS0107
9 CONTINUE SAMS0108
DO 7 K=1,NJ SAMS0109
WRITE(10,745) K,(NO(I),I=1,N) SAMS0110
745 FORMAT('1',////////,13X,'BUFFER AND UNIT DISTRIBUTION TABLE',/, SAMS0111
*13X,36(' '),///,27X,'JOB ',12, SAMS0112
*, SAMS0113
///,21X,'PRODUCTION UNIT',/,14X,1017) SAMS0114
WRITE(10,746) SAMS0115
746 FORMAT(10X,'BUFFER') SAMS0116
DO 67 L=1,NB SAMS0117
WRITE(10,743) L,(ACK(L,LL),LL=1,N) SAMS0118
743 FORMAT(/,12X,12,02X,13F7.3) SAMS0119
67 CONTINUE

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WRITE(10,742)
742 FORMAT(///,25X,'CODE',///,10X,'ZERO',11X,'UNIT' AND BUSANS0121
 1000 IFER NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED',/,10X,'POSITIVE NO.',03X,'PROPORTION SAMS0122
 2000 UNIT PRODUCTION ADDED TO BUFFER',/,10X,'NEGATIVE NO.',03X,'PSAMS0123
 3000 PROPORTION OF UNIT PRODUCTION TAKEN FROM BUFFER ') SAMS0124
/ CONTINUE SAMS0125

C
C
C LOOPING SIMULATION THROUGH DESIRED NUMBER OF DAYS
C
C
DO 1000 NDAY=1,NDAYS SAMS0126
  COUNT=1 SAMS0127
  KOT=0 SAMS0128
  KOT=0 SAMS0129
  DO 10 I=1,INTVL SAMS0130
    DO 20 L=1,4 SAMS0131
      IFAIL(I,L)=0 SAMS0132
    20 CONTINUE SAMS0133
    DO 22 L=1,NB SAMS0134
      IBFAL(I,L)=0 SAMS0135
    22 CONTINUE SAMS0136
    10 CONTINUE SAMS0137
    DO 40 J=1,4 SAMS0138
      ISTAT(2,J) = 0 SAMS0139
      KFAST(J)=0 SAMS0140
      KSLOW(J)=0 SAMS0141
    40 CONTINUE SAMS0142

C
C LOOPING SIMULATION THROUGH TIME INTERVALS
C
DO 60 J=2,INTVL SAMS0143

C
C CALLING THE UNITS FOR THEIR PRODUCTION
C
DO 15 L=1,4 SAMS0144
C NORMALLY USE SMPROD, BUT FOR THIS SCAMP EXAMPLE MUST USE SAMPRD
C CALL SMPROD (SMINDX(L),RMAT,XX(L),ISTAT(J,L),IFAIL(J,L),PROD(J,L),
C *ISTAT(J-1,L),SMIYPE(L),LIMIT(L),POUT,KFAST(L),KSLOW(L),ISEED(L))
C CALL SAMPRD (SMITOX(L),RMAT,RRMAT,RCRMT,RATS,IATS,
C * ISTAT(J-1,L),ISTAT(J,L),PROD(J,L),KFAST(L),
C * KSLOW(L),ADJUST(L),IFAIL(J,L),XX(L)) SAMS0145
  15 CONTINUE SAMS0146
  DO 21 L=1,4 SAMS0147
    KFAST(L)=0 SAMS0148
    KSLOW(L)=0 SAMS0149
    KSUB=KX(L,1) SAMS0150
    TOT=TOTAL(L) + PROD(J,L) SAMS0151
    IF(TOT .LE. LIMIT(L,KSUB)) GO TO 24 SAMS0152
    PROD(J,L)=LIMIT(L,KSUB) - TOTAL(L) SAMS0153
  24 CONTINUE SAMS0154
  21 CONTINUE SAMS0155
  23 CONTINUE SAMS0156

C
C CALCULATING THE NEW BUFFER SIZES
C
DO 70 L=1,4 SAMS0159
  BTPD=0. SAMS0160

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WRITE(10,742)
742 FORMAT(///,25X,'CODE',,7,10X,'ZERO',11X,'UNIT' AND BUSANS0120
1000 UNIT PRODUCTION ADDED TO BUFFER',7,10X,'POSITIVE NO.',03X,'PROPORTION SAMS0121
200 UNIT PRODUCTION ADDED TO BUFFER',7,10X,'NEGATIVE NO.',03X,'PSAMS0122
PROPORTION OF UNIT PRODUCTION TAKEN FROM BUFFER ') SAMS0124
/ CONTINUE SAMS0125

C
C
C      LOOPING SIMULATION THROUGH DESIRED NUMBER OF DAYS
C
C      DO 1000 NDAY=1,NDAYS SAMS0126
KOUT=1 SAMS0127
KOUT=0 SAMS0128
KOUT=0 SAMS0129
DO 10 I=1,INTVL SAMS0130
DO 20 L=1,4 SAMS0131
IFAIL(I,L)=0 SAMS0132
20 CONTINUE SAMS0133
DO 22 L=1,NB SAMS0134
IBFAL(I,L)=0 SAMS0135
22 CONTINUE SAMS0136
10 CONTINUE SAMS0137
DO 40 J=1,4 SAMS0138
ISTAT(J,J) = 0 SAMS0139
KFAST(J)=0 SAMS0140
KSLON(J)=0 SAMS0141
40 CONTINUE SAMS0142

C
C      LOOPING SIMULATION THROUGH TIME INTERVALS
C
C      DO 60 J=2,INTVL SAMS0143

C
C      CALLING THE UNITS FOR THEIR PRODUCTION
C
C      DO 15 L=1,4 SAMS0144
C      NORMALLY USE SMPROD, BUT FOR THIS SCAMP EXAMPLE MUST USE SAMPRD
C      CALL SMPROD (SMIDEX(L),RBMAT,XX(L),ISTAT(J,L),IFAIL(J,L),PROD(J,L),
C      *ISTAT(J-1,L),SMIYPE(L),LIMIT(L),POUT,KFAST(L),KSLON(L),ISEED(L))
C      CALL SAMPRD (SMIDEX(L),RBMAT,RRBMAT,NCBHMAT,RATS,IATS,
C      * ISTAT(J-1,L),ISTAT(J,L),PROD(J,L),KFAST(L),
C      * KSLON(L),ADJUST(L),IFAIL(J,L),XX(L)) SAMS0145
15 CONTINUE SAMS0146
DO 21 L=1,4 SAMS0147
KFAST(L)=0 SAMS0148
KSLON(L)=0 SAMS0149
KSUP=KN(L,1) SAMS0150
TGT=TOTAL(L) + PROD(J,L) SAMS0151
IF (TOT .LE. LIMIT(L,KSUP)) GO TO 24 SAMS0152
PROD(J,L)=CLIP(L,KSUP) - TOTAL(L) SAMS0153
24 CONTINUE SAMS0154
21 CONTINUE SAMS0155
23 CONTINUE SAMS0156
23 CONTINUE SAMS0158

C
C      CALCULATING THE NEW BUFFER SIZES
C
C      DO 70 L=1,4 SAMS0159
ATPD=0. SAMS0160

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PUITR=0.	SAMS0161
TA=0.	SAMS0162
DO 80 LA=1,N	SAMS0163
KSUB=KN(LA,1)	SAMS0164
IF (MFAIL(KSUB,L,LA)-1) 80,82,83	SAMS0165
82 B2=PROD(J,LA)*A(KSUB,L,LA)	SAMS0166
TA=TA+A(KSUB,L,LA)	SAMS0167
BITPU=BITPU+B2	SAMS0168
GO TO 80	SAMS0169
83 B2=PROD(J,LA)*A(KSUB,L,LA)	SAMS0170
PUITR=PUITR+B2	SAMS0171
80 CONTINUE	SAMS0172
BUFF(J,L)=BUFF(J-1,L)+PUITR	SAMS0173
IF(BUFF(J,L).GE. ABS(BITPU)) GO TO 71	SAMS0174
DO 84 LA=1,N	SAMS0175
IF(MFAIL(KSUB,L,LA)-1) 84,85,84	SAMS0176
85 PROD(J,LA)=BUFF(J,L)/(ABS(TA))	SAMS0177
84 CONTINUE	SAMS0178
GO TO 23	SAMS0179
71 BUFF(J,L)=BUFF(J,L)+BITPU	SAMS0180
70 CONTINUE	SAMS0181
DO 81 LA=1,N	SAMS0182
TOTAL(LA)=TOTAL(LA)+PROD(J,LA)	SAMS0183
81 CONTINUE	SAMS0184
C TEST FOR CHANGE IN JOBS ON BASIS OF PRODUCTION COMPLETED AGAINST PRESET LIMIT	
DO 94 JK=1,J	SAMS0185
KSUB=KN(JK,1)	SAMS0186
IF (LIMIT(JK,KSUB)-TOTAL(JK))53,53,94	SAMS0187
53 CALL CHGJOB(J,SETUP,IFAIL,JK)	SAMS0188
TOTAL(JK)=0.	SAMS0189
94 CONTINUE	SAMS0190
C	
C	
C	
COMPARING THE BUFFER SIZES TO THEIR LIMITS	
DO 90 JP=1,J	SAMS0191
IF(BUFF(J,JP)-LIMIT(JP)) 91,91,96	SAMS0192
91 DO 92 JR=1,N	SAMS0193
IF(FAIL(J+1,JR).EQ. 2) GO TO 92	SAMS0194
KSUB=KN(JP,1)	SAMS0195
IF(MFAIL(KSUB,JP,JR).EQ. 1) GO TO 95	SAMS0196
GO TO 92	SAMS0197
95 IFAIL(J+1,JR)=1	SAMS0198
92 CONTINUE	SAMS0199
96 IF(BUFF(J,JP)-LIMIT(JP)) 90,95,97	SAMS0200
97 DO 98 JS=1,N	SAMS0201
IF(FAIL(J+1,JS).EQ. 2) GO TO 98	SAMS0202
KSUB=KN(JS,1)	SAMS0203
IF(MFAIL(KSUB,JP,JS).EQ. 2) GO TO 99	SAMS0204
GO TO 93	SAMS0205
99 IFAIL(J+1,JS)=1	SAMS0206
98 CONTINUE	SAMS0207
90 CONTINUE	SAMS0208
C	
C	
C	
CHECKING FOR BUFFER FAILURE	
DO 99 JJ=1,N	SAMS0209
IF(FAIL(J-1,JJ)-1) 99,99,99	SAMS0210
99 CALL RNDPRG(J,99)	SAMS0211

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IX=IY	SAMS0212
YY(JJ)=X	SAMS0213
IF(BPROD(JJ)-X) 41,40,40	SAMS0214
41 DO 42 L=1,N	SAMS0215
KSUB=KJ(L,1)	SAMS0216
IF(FAIL(KSUB,JJ,L)-1) 43,44,43	SAMS0217
44 IFAIL(J+1,L)=1	SAMS0218
KSUB=KJ(L,1)	SAMS0219
43 IF(FAIL(KSUB,JJ,L)-2) 42,46,42	SAMS0220
46 IFAIL(J+1,L)=1	SAMS0221
42 CONTINUE	SAMS0222
IFAIL(J,JJ)=1	SAMS0223
40 CONTINUE	SAMS0224
DO 105 IRS=1,IR	SAMS0225
IF(IFAIL(J-1,IRS)-1) 105,106,105	SAMS0226
106 CALL RANDU(IX,IY,X)	SAMS0227
IX=IY	SAMS0228
YY(IRS)=X	SAMS0229
IF(X-BPROD(IRS)) 105,105,107	SAMS0230
107 IFAIL(J,IRS)=1	SAMS0231
DO 52 L=1,N	SAMS0232
KSUB=KJ(L,1)	SAMS0233
IF(FAIL(KSUB,IRS,L)-1) 52,57,57	SAMS0234
57 IFAIL(J+1,L)=1	SAMS0235
52 CONTINUE	SAMS0236
105 CONTINUE	SAMS0237
C	
C DETERMINATION OF UNIT SPEED CHANGE DUE TO BUFFER SIZE	
C	
DO 110 I=1,N	SAMS0238
RANGE=WLIF(I)-LOLIM(I)	SAMS0239
BLEV1=OLIP(I)-(SCN(I))*RANGE	SAMS0240
BLEV2=LOLIM(I)+(SEV(I))*RANGE	SAMS0241
IF(BOFF(J,I)-BLEV1) 112,111,111	SAMS0242
111 DO 120 KA=1,N	SAMS0243
KSUB=KN(KA,1)	SAMS0244
IF(FAIL(KSUB,I,KA)-EQ. 0) GO TO 120	SAMS0245
IF(FAIL(KSUB,I,KA)-2) 121,122,121	SAMS0246
122 KSLW(KA)=1	SAMS0247
GO TO 120	SAMS0248
121 IF(FAIL(KSUB,I,KA)-1) 120,123,120	SAMS0249
123 KEAST(KA)=1	SAMS0250
120 CONTINUE	SAMS0251
112 IF(BLEV2-BOFF(J,I)) 110,115,115	SAMS0252
115 DO 130 KB=1,N	SAMS0253
KSUB=KN(KB,1)	SAMS0254
IF(FAIL(KSUB,I,KB)-EQ. 0) GO TO 130	SAMS0255
IF(FAIL(KSUB,I,KB)-2) 131,132,131	SAMS0256
132 KEAST(KB)=1	SAMS0257
GO TO 130	SAMS0258
131 IF(FAIL(KSUB,I,KB)-1) 130,133,130	SAMS0259
133 KSLW(KB)=1	SAMS0260
130 CONTINUE	SAMS0261
110 CONTINUE	SAMS0262
KOT=KOT+1	SAMS0263
IF(KOT-1) 52,105,52	SAMS0264
145 KOT=1	SAMS0265
KOUII=KOT+1	SAMS0266

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	IF (KOUNT-2) 141,142,141	SAMS0267
142	WRITE(10,222)	SAMS0268
222	FORMAT('1',//)	SAMS0269
	KOUNT=0	SAMS0270
141	IJK=J-1	SAMS0271
C		
C	PRINTING CURRENT PROCESS STATUS	
C		
	WRITE(10,333) IJK	SAMS0272
333	FORMAT(//,20X,'TIME INTERVAL NO.',13,/,20X,20(' '),	SAMS0273
1	/,01X,' UNIT STATUS ',/,05X,11(' '),	SSAMS0274
2	2P/ SLOW ENTER EXIT RANDOM '	SAMS0275
	2/, ' NUMBER PRODUCTION DOWN UP DOS	SAMS0276
	OWN STATE STATE NUMBER '	SAMS0277
3	/, ' -----	SAMS0278
4	-----	SAMS0279
444	FORMAT(1H,1X,12,6X,F7.1,5X,11,6X,11,5X,11,5X,12,5X,12,4X,F5.3)	SAMS0280
	DO 140 LD=1,N	SAMS0281
	WRITE(10,444) LD,PROD(J,LD),IFAIL(J,LD),KEAST(LD),KSLW(LD),	SAMS0282
1	1STAT(J-1,LD),1STAT(J,LD),XX(LD)	SAMS0283
140	CONTINUE	SAMS0284
	WRITE(10,555)	SAMS0285
555	FORMAT(//,20X,'BUFFER STATUS',/,02X,13(' '),	SAMS0286
1	1 SIZE IAIL RANDOM NO. ',/, ' -----	SAMS0287
2	' ')	SAMS0288
	DO 150 LE=1,NB	SAMS0289
	WRITE(10,666) LE,BUFF(J,LE),IBFAL(J,LE),YY(LE)	SAMS0290
666	FORMAT(1H,1X,12,5X,F7.0,3X,11,7X,F5.3)	SAMS0291
150	CONTINUE	SAMS0292
62	CONTINUE	SAMS0293
C		
C	PRODUCTION SUMMARY	
C		
152	KOTT=KOTT+1	SAMS0294
	IF (J-1)NVL 69,151,69	SAMS0295
69	IF (KOTT-1)PROD 60,151,60	SAMS0296
151	KOTT=0	SAMS0297
153	NVLE=J-1	SAMS0298
	INT=NVLE	SAMS0299
	DO 175 L=1,N	SAMS0300
	SU=0.	SAMS0301
	ZZ=0	SAMS0302
	DO 165 LU=1,J	SAMS0303
	IF (IFAIL(LU,L)-1) 165,183,184	SAMS0304
183	ZZ=ZZ+1.	SAMS0305
	GO TO 165	SAMS0306
184	SU=SU+1.	SAMS0307
185	CONTINUE	SAMS0308
	IFAIL(L)=(ZZ/INT)*100.	SAMS0309
	SETUPS(L)=(SU/INT)*100.	SAMS0310
175	CONTINUE	SAMS0311
	DO 170 I=1,N	SAMS0312
	Z=0	SAMS0313
	Y=0	SAMS0314
	DO 190 IA=2,J	SAMS0315
	IF (PROD(IA,I)-0) 180,191,192	SAMS0316
181	Z=Z+1.	SAMS0317
182	Y=Y+PROD(IA,I)	SAMS0318

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C		
C	PLOTTING ROUTINE	
C		
	920 CALL XPLOT(NTVL, NB, BUFF, VPRVT, NDAY, ULIM)	SAMS0371
	KT=0	SAMS0372
C		
C	STATISTICAL ANALYSIS	
C		
	919 DO 320 LK=1, N	SAMS0373
	INT=1:NTVL-1	SAMS0374
	XSUM=0	SAMS0375
	DO 310 L=2, INTVL	SAMS0376
	XSUM=XSUM+PROD(L, LK)	SAMS0377
	310 CONTINUE	SAMS0378
	XSUM=XSUM/INT	SAMS0379
	AVGPR(NDAY, LK)=XSUM	SAMS0380
	320 CONTINUE	SAMS0381
	DO 330 LK=1, N	SAMS0382
	XXSUM=0	SAMS0383
	DO 340 L=2, INTVL	SAMS0384
	XXSUM=XXSUM+((AVGPR(NDAY, LK)-PROD(L, LK))**2)	SAMS0385
	340 CONTINUE	SAMS0386
	XXSUM=XXSUM/INT	SAMS0387
	STEPR(NDAY, LK)=SQRT(XXSUM)	SAMS0388
	330 CONTINUE	SAMS0389
	DO 350 L=1, I	SAMS0390
	AVAMP(NDAY, L)=AVAMP(L)	SAMS0391
	350 CONTINUE	SAMS0392
	DO 360 LK=1, NB	SAMS0393
	YSUM=0	SAMS0394
	DO 370 L=1, INTVL	SAMS0395
	YSUM=YSUM*BUFF(L, LK)	SAMS0396
	370 CONTINUE	SAMS0397
	YSUM=YSUM/INTVL	SAMS0398
	AVGBU(NDAY, LK)=YSUM	SAMS0399
	360 CONTINUE	SAMS0400
	DO 380 LK=1, NB	SAMS0401
	YYSUM=0	SAMS0402
	DO 390 L=1, INTVL	SAMS0403
	YYSUM=YYSUM+((AVGBU(NDAY, LK)-BUFF(L, LK))**2)	SAMS0404
	390 CONTINUE	SAMS0405
	YYSUM=YYSUM/INTVL	SAMS0406
	STEPR(NDAY, LK)=SQRT(YYSUM)	SAMS0407
	380 CONTINUE	SAMS0408
	DO 410 L=1, NB	SAMS0409
	AVANS(NDAY, L)=AVANS(L)	SAMS0410
	410 CONTINUE	SAMS0411
	DO 420 L=1, I	SAMS0412
	DOWR(NDAY, L)=TFAIL(L)	SAMS0413
	420 CONTINUE	SAMS0414
C		
	1000 CONTINUE	SAMS0415
C		
	DO 430 L=1, I	SAMS0416
	XXSUM=0	SAMS0417
	YYSUM=0	SAMS0418
	ZZSUM=0	SAMS0419
	TTSUM=0	SAMS0420

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WRITE(10,432) (TSTDM(L),L=1,N)
432 FORMAT(15X,10(F5.1,2X))
WRITE(10,593)
593 FORMAT('1',////////,15X,'PRODUCTION UNIT AVAILABILITY ',/,15X,
1'-----')
WRITE(10,599) (NO(K),K=1,N)
WRITE(10,456) (NX(K),K=1,N)
DO 440 K=1,NBAYS
WRITE(10,431) K,(AVAMM(K,L),L=1,N)
440 CONTINUE
WRITE(10,457) (NX(K),K=1,N)
WRITE(10,432) (TAVAN(L),L=1,N)
WRITE(10,597)
597 FORMAT('1',////////,13X,' UNIT DOWNTIME DUE TO BUFFERS ',/,13X,
1'-----')
WRITE(10,599) (NO(K),K=1,N)
WRITE(10,456) (NX(K),K=1,N)
DO 460 K=1,NBAYS
WRITE(10,431) K,(DOWN(K,L),L=1,N)
460 CONTINUE
WRITE(10,457) (NX(K),K=1,N)
WRITE(10,432) (TDD(L),L=1,N)
WRITE(10,594)
594 FORMAT('1',////////,15X,'AVERAGE BUFFER SIZE ',/,15X,
1'-----')
WRITE(10,599) (NO(K),K=1,NB)
WRITE(10,456) (NX(K),K=1,NB)
DO 470 K=1,NBAYS
WRITE(10,471) K,(AVGBU(K,L),L=1,NB)
471 FORMAT(11X,12,10(1X,F6.0))
470 CONTINUE
WRITE(10,457) (NX(K),K=1,NB)
WRITE(10,472) (TAVGB(L),L=1,NB)
472 FORMAT(14X,10(F6.0,1X))
WRITE(10,595)
595 FORMAT('1',////////,15X,'BUFFER DEVIATION ',/,15X,
1'-----')
WRITE(10,599) (NO(K),K=1,NB)
WRITE(10,456) (NX(K),K=1,NB)
DO 480 K=1,NBAYS
WRITE(10,471) K,(STDEB(K,L),L=1,NB)
480 CONTINUE
WRITE(10,457) (NX(K),K=1,NB)
WRITE(10,472) (TSTDB(L),L=1,NB)
WRITE(10,596)
596 FORMAT('1',////////,15X,'BUFFER AVAILABILITY ',/,15X,
1'-----')
WRITE(10,599) (NO(K),K=1,NB)
WRITE(10,456) (NX(K),K=1,NB)
DO 490 K=1,NBAYS
WRITE(10,431) K,(AVAB(K,L),L=1,NB)
490 CONTINUE
WRITE(10,457) (NX(K),K=1,NB)
WRITE(10,432) (TAVAB(L),L=1,NB)
STOP
END
SUBROUTINE LOGFILE1, SETUP, IFAIL,N)
DIMENSION SET(10,3),K(10,3),IFAIL(481,10)

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COMMON IN, IO, IP, KN, NJ	SAMS0534
KSUB=RT(K,2)	SAMS0535
MSUB=IFIX(SETUP(K,KSUB))	SAMS0536
DO 10 KK=1,MSUB	SAMS0537
JSUB=J+KK	SAMS0538
10 IFAIL(JSUB,R)=2	SAMS0539
IDUM=KIK(K,1)	SAMS0540
JMES=IJ-1	SAMS0541
DO 20 JZ=1,JMES	SAMS0542
20 KN(K,JZ)=KN(K,JZ+1)	SAMS0543
KN(K,NJ)=IDUM	SAMS0544
RETURN	SAMS0545
END	SAMS0546
C MARKOV MATRIX CALCULATION	
C	
SUBROUTINE MKVBLD(SMNUM,S,POUT,SMTYPE,LIMIT,IX)	SAMS0547
DIMENSION B(21,23,10),POUT(10,20),KN(10,3),ADJUS(10),NAME(13)	SAMS0548
DIMENSION RATS(10),IATS(2,10),LIMIT(10,3)	SAMS0549
INTEGER CLCKV,RDRKV,PCHKV,PRTRKV,SMNUM,SMTYPE,X,F,Y,Z	SAMS0550
DATA MA 71H47,MO 71H47	SAMS0551
COMMON IN, IO, IP, KN, NJ, ADJUS, HRCMAT, NRCMAT, RATS, IATS	SAMS0552
C	
C SMNUM SIMULATION PRODUCTION UNIT NUMBER	
C SMTYPE SIMULATION PRODUCTION UNIT TYPE	
C CLCKV CALCULATE MARKOV MATRIX	
C RDRKV READ MARKOV MATRIX	
C PCHKV PUNCH MARKOV MATRIX	
C PRTRKV PRINT MARKOV MATRIX	
C NAME IDENTIFICATION OF SIMULATION PRODUCTION UNIT	
C IX SEED FOR RANDOM PRODUCTION GENERATION	
C B MATRIX CALCULATION OF TRANSFER PROBABILITIES FROM STATE TO STATE FOR EACH	
C PRODUCTION UNIT. MAXIMUM OF 20 TOTAL STATES IN EACH OF 10 PRODUCTION UNITS	
C POUT PRODUCTION LEVEL AT DIFFERENT STATES	
C KN ORDER OF JOBS TO BE PRODUCED	
C	
READ (IN,1000) CLCKV,RDRKV,PCHKV,PRTRKV,SMNUM,SMTYPE,NAME,IX	SAMS0553
*,(KN(SMNUM,L),L=1,NJ),(LIMIT(SMNUM,L),L=1,NJ)	SAMS0554
1000 FORMAT(4I2,2X,2I2,1X,13A2,4X,15,5X,3I2,4X,3F5.0)	SAMS0555
IF(CLCKV.EQ.0) GO TO 80	SAMS0556
C	
C CALCULATE MARKOV MATRIX	
C	
GO TO (10,20,30,40),SMTYPE	SAMS0557
C	
C SIMULATION MODEL A	
C N PARALLEL PRODUCTION LINES WITH K STATION ON EACH LINE.	
C SIZE OF MATRIX IS DEPENDENT ON THE REPAIR POLICY USED (X+2) STATES	
C	
C N NUMBER OF PARALLEL PRODUCTION LINES	
C X NUMBER OF MINOR FAILURES OCCURRING BEFORE SHUT DOWN FOR MINOR REPAIRS	
C R PROBABILITY (X MINOR REPAIRS IN A TIME INTERVAL)	
C P PROBABILITY (A MINOR FAILURE IN A TIME INTERVAL)	
C PM PROBABILITY (A MAJOR FAILURE IN A TIME INTERVAL)	
C RM PROBABILITY (A MAJOR REPAIR IN A TIME INTERVAL)	
C ROP RATE OF PRODUCTION	
C	
10 READ (11,100) N,X,P,R,PM,PM,ROP	SAMS0558
100 FORMAT (2I2,6X,5F10.0)	SAMS0559

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L=1
C CALCULATION OF TRANSITION PROBABILITIES FOR AREA I
DO 11 I=1,X
DO 12 J=L,X
B(SMNUM,I,J)=(1.-PM)*((FAC(N-I+1,J-I))*(P**(J-I))*(1.-P)**(N-J+1))
12 CONTINUE
J=X+1
KL=(X-I+1)+1
KU=(N-I+1)+1
SUM=0.
C CALCULATION OF TRANSITION PROBABILITIES FOR AREA II
DO 13 KI=KL,KU
K=KI
SUM=SUM+FAC(N-J+1,K)*P**K*(1.-P)**(N-I+K+1)
13 CONTINUE
B(J,I,SMNUM)=(1.-PM)*(SUM*R**K*(1.-R)**(N-J+K+1))
J=X+2
B(J,I,SMNUM)=PM
L=L+1
11 CONTINUE
B(X+1,1,SMNUM)=R
B(X+2,1,SMNUM)=RM
B(X+1,X+1,SMNUM)=1.-R
B(X+2,X+2,SMNUM)=1.-RM
GO TO 40
C
C SIMULATION MODEL B
C 1 PARALLEL PRODUCTION LINES WITH K STATIONS ON EACH LINE (WHERE SOME STATIONS
C ARE SUBDIVIDED INTO M PARALLEL LINES)
C SIZE OF MATRIX IS DEPENDENT UPON REPAIR POLICY USED NM+2 STATES
C
C N NUMBER OF PARALLEL PRODUCTION LINES
C F NUMBER OF STATION FAILURES OCCURING BEFORE SHUTDOWN FOR MINOR AND STATION
C REPAIRS
C PS PROBABILITY (A SUBLINE FAILURE IN A TIME INTERVAL)
C RS PROBABILITY (F SUBLINE REPAIRS IN A TIME INTERVAL)
C M NUMBER OF SUBLINES THAT CERTAIN STATIONS ARE DIVIDED INTO
C
20 READ (IN,200) N,F,M,P,R,PM,RM,PS,RS,ROP
200 FORMAT(3I2,4X,7F10.0)
L=1
DO 21 I=1,F
DO 22 J=L,F
KU=1/M+1
SUM1=0.
SUM2=0.
KYU=((J-1)/P)+1
DO 23 KI=1,KU
K=KI-1
VALUE=FAC(1-(M-1)*K,K)*(P**K)*(PS**(1-M*K))
SUM1=SUM1+VALUE
SUM2=0.
DO 24 KY=1,KYU
Y=KY-1
SUM1=SUM1+FAC(1-K,Y)*(P**Y)*((1.-P)**(N-K-Y))*FAC(K*N-I+M*K,
J-1-Y)*((1.-P)**(J-1-Y))*((1.-PS)**(K*N-J+M*K+M*Y))
24 CONTINUE

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SUM2 = SUM2 + (VAL1 * SUM3)	SAMS0602
23 CONTINUE	SAMS0603
B(1,J,SNRUM) = (1.-PM) * (1.0 / SUM1) + SUM2	SAMS0604
22 CONTINUE	SAMS0605
J = J + 1	SAMS0606
SUM1 = 0.	SAMS0607
SUM2 = 0.	SAMS0608
DO 25 KI=1,KU	SAMS0609
K = KI - 1	SAMS0610
SUM1 = SUM1 + FAC(1-(M-1)*K,K) * (P**K) * ((1-P)**(1-M*K))	SAMS0611
VAL1 = FAC(1-(M-1)*K,K) * (P**K) * (PS**(1-M*K))	SAMS0612
KYU = N-K+1	SAMS0613
SUM3 = 0.	SAMS0614
DO 26 KY=1,KYU	SAMS0615
Y = KY - 1	SAMS0616
VAL2 = FAC(N-K,Y) * (P**Y) * ((1-P)**(1-M*K))	SAMS0617
KYZU = N-K-1+M*K	SAMS0618
KYZL = N-1-M*Y	SAMS0619
SUM4 = 0.	SAMS0620
DO 27 Z=KYZL,KYZU	SAMS0621
VAL4 = FAC(N-K-1+M*K,Z) * (PS**Z) * ((1-PS)**(N*K-1+M*K-Z))	SAMS0622
SUM4 = SUM4 + VAL4	SAMS0623
27 CONTINUE	SAMS0624
SUM3 = SUM3 + (VAL2 * SUM4)	SAMS0625
25 CONTINUE	SAMS0626
SUM2 = SUM2 + (VAL1 * SUM3)	SAMS0627
25 CONTINUE	SAMS0628
B(1,J,SNRUM) = (1.-PM) * (1./SUM1) * SUM2	SAMS0629
J = J + 2	SAMS0630
B(1,J,SNRUM) = PM	SAMS0631
21 CONTINUE	SAMS0632
B(F+1,1,SNRUM)=RS	SAMS0633
B(F+2,1,SNRUM)=RM	SAMS0634
B(F+1,F+1,SNRUM)=(1.-RS)	SAMS0635
B(F+2,F+2,SNRUM)=1.-RM	SAMS0636
GO TO B6	SAMS0637
C	
C SIMULATION MODEL C	
C N PARALLEL PRODUCTION LINES WITH K STATIONS ON EACH LINE (NO STATIONS ARE	
C SUBDIVIDED)	
C REPAIRS CAN BE EFFECTED WHILE THE PRODUCTION UNIT IS IN OPERATION	
C SIZE OF MATRIX IS FIXED UPON THE NUMBER OF PRODUCTION LINES N+2 STATES	
C N NUMBER OF PARALLEL PRODUCTION LINES	
C P PROBABILITY (A MINOR FAILURE IN A TIME INTERVAL)	
C R PROBABILITY (A MINOR REPAIR IN A TIME INTERVAL)	
C PM PROBABILITY (A MAJOR FAILURE IN A TIME INTERVAL)	
C RM PROBABILITY (A MAJOR REPAIR IN A TIME INTERVAL)	
C	
30 READ(IN,300) N,P,R,PM,RM,ROP	SAMS0638
300 FORMAT(12,8X,5F10.0)	SAMS0639
L=1	SAMS0640
NI=N+1	SAMS0641
DO 31 I=1,NI	SAMS0642
DO 32 J=L,NI	SAMS0643
SUM=0.	SAMS0644
KU=1-1+1	SAMS0645
DO 33 KI=1,KU	SAMS0646
K=KI-1	SAMS0647

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VAL1 = FAC(N-I+1,K+J-1)*(P**(K+J-1))* ((1.-P)**(N-K-J+1))	SAMS0648
VAL2 = FAC(I-1,K)* (P**K)*((1.-P)**(I-K-1))	SAMS0649
SUM = SUM + VAL1*VAL2	SAMS0650
33 CONTINUE	SAMS0651
B(I,J,SMRUM) = (1.-PM)*SUM	SAMS0652
34 CONTINUE	SAMS0653
B(I,I+2,SMRUM)=PM	SAMS0654
IF (I .EQ. 1) GO TO 66	SAMS0655
DO 34 J=1,L2	SAMS0656
SUM = 0.	SAMS0657
KU=J-1+1	SAMS0658
DO 35 K1=1,KU	SAMS0659
K= K1-1	SAMS0660
VAL1 = (FAC(N-J+1,K)*(P**K)*((1.-P)**(N-I+1-K)))*(FAC(I-1,I-J+K) *P**K)	SAMS0661
VAL2 = (FAC(I-1,I-K)*((1.-P)**(J-1-K)))	SAMS0662
SUM= SUM + VAL1	SAMS0663
35 CONTINUE	SAMS0664
B(I,J,SMRUM) = (1.-PM)*SUM	SAMS0665
36 CONTINUE	SAMS0666
66 CONTINUE	SAMS0667
L2=L	SAMS0668
L= L+1	SAMS0669
31 CONTINUE	SAMS0670
B(N+2,1,SMRUM)=RM	SAMS0671
B(N+2,N+2,SMRUM) = 1.-RM	SAMS0672
GO TO 80	SAMS0673
46 CONTINUE	SAMS0674
C SIMULATION MODEL SAMS	
CALL SAMPLE (SMRUM ,B ,IRBMAT,NCBMAT,RATS,IATS)	SAMS0675
60 CONTINUE	SAMS0676
IF (CCHKV .EQ. 0) GO TO 90	SAMS0677
C READING IN A MARKOV MATRIX	
GO TO (61,62,63,64),SNTYPE	SAMS0678
61 READ (11,100) N,F,M,P,R,PM,RN,ROP	SAMS0679
NROW= N+2	SAMS0680
NCOL=NROW	SAMS0681
GO TO 80	SAMS0682
62 READ (11,200) N,F,M,P,R,PM,RN,PS,RS,ROP	SAMS0683
NROW= F+2	SAMS0684
NCOL=NROW	SAMS0685
GO TO 80	SAMS0686
63 READ (11,300) N,P,R,PM,RN,ROP	SAMS0687
NROW= N+2	SAMS0688
NCOL=NROW	SAMS0689
GO TO 80	SAMS0690
64 NROW=21	SAMS0691
NCOL=23	SAMS0692
65 CONTINUE	SAMS0693
DO 67 J=1,NROW	SAMS0694
67 READ (11,101) (B(I,J,SMRUM),J=1,NCOL)	SAMS0695
101 FORMAT (11F7.4)	SAMS0696
90 CONTINUE	SAMS0697
IF (CCHKV .EQ. 0) GO TO 99	SAMS0698
C	
C PUNCH OUT MARKOV MATRIX	
C	
GO TO (71,72,73,74),SNTYPE	SAMS0699
71 NROW= N+2	SAMS0700

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NCOL=NR0W	SAMS0701
GO TO 98	SAMS0702
92 NR0W= I+2	SAMS0703
NCOL=NR0W	SAMS0704
GO TO 93	SAMS0705
93 NR0W= I+2	SAMS0706
NCOL=NR0W	SAMS0707
GO TO 98	SAMS0708
94 NR0W=21	SAMS0709
NCOL=23	SAMS0710
98 CONTINUE	SAMS0711
DO 97 I=1,NR0W	SAMS0712
97 WRITE (IP,101) (B(I,J,SM0RM),J=1,NCOL)	SAMS0713
99 CONTINUE	SAMS0714
C ..	
C CALCULATING PRODUCTION FOR EACH STATE OF THE DIFFERENT MODELS	
C EACH LINE PRODUCES ROP UNITS PER TIME INTERVAL	
C	
GO TO (71,72,73,74),SM1YPE	SAMS0715
C	
C PRODUCTION FOR MODEL A XMIOR FAILURES ALLOWED	
C	
71 DO 75 I=1,X	SAMS0716
75 POUT(SM0RM,I) = (1-I+1)*ROP	SAMS0717
GO TO 79	SAMS0718
C	
C PRODUCTION FOR MODEL B F STATION FAILURES OR F/M MINOR FAILURES ALLOWED	
C	
72 DO 76 I=1,F	SAMS0719
76 POUT(SM0RM,I)=(I*I)-(I-I/7M)*ROP	SAMS0720
GO TO 79	SAMS0721
C	
C PRODUCTION FOR MODEL C	
C	
73 DO 77 I=1,I	SAMS0722
77 POUT(SM0RM,I)=(I-I+1)*ROP	SAMS0723
79 CONTINUE	SAMS0724
IF (P1RTRV .EQ. 0) GO TO 599	SAMS0725
C	
C PRINT OUT THE MARKOV MATRIX	
C	
WRITE (IO,510) SM0RM,NAME	SAMS0726
510 FORMAT (10L,16HPRODUCTION UNIT ,12,/,3X,13A2)	SAMS0727
IF (SM1YPE = 2) 41,42,43	SAMS0728
C	
C MODEL A PRINT	
C	
41 WRITE (IO,541) PA,1,X,P,2,PM,RM,ROP	SAMS0729
541 FORMAT(17,6X,16HPRODUCTION MODEL,1X,A2,/,6X,19,1X,	SAMS0730
410H PRODUCTION LINES	SAMS0731
4 7,6X,19,1X,14HFAILURES ALLOWED BEFORE SHUT DOWN,7,6X,F9.5,1X,	SAMS0732
450H PROBABILITY OF A MINOR FAILURE,7,6X,F9.5,1X,26HPROBABILITY OF	SAMS0733
410H REPAIR,7,6X,F9.5,1X,30HPROBABILITY OF A MAJOR FAILURE,7,6X,	SAMS0734
4F9.5,1X,27HPROBABILITY OF A MAJOR REPAIR,7,6X,F9.5,1X,27HRATE OF	SAMS0735
PRODUCTION PER LINE )	SAMS0736
IX= 002	SAMS0737
WRITE (IO,501)	SAMS0738
500 PRINT (10,16HMARKOV MATRIX,/,7)	SAMS0739

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DO 44 I=1,IX	SAMS0740
44 WRITE (10,501) (B(I,J,SMNUM),J=1,IX)	SAMS0741
501 FORMAT(10,2)F7.4)	SAMS0742
GO TO 599	SAMS0743
C	
C MODEL B PRINT	
C	
42 WRITE (10,541) MB,N,F,P,R,PM,RM,ROP	SAMS0744
WRITE(10,542) M,PS,RS	SAMS0745
542 FORMAT(//,6X,15,1X,45)NUMBER OF SUBLINES THAT CERTAIN STATIONS HAVE	SAMS0746
*,//,6X,F5.4,1X,30)PROBABILITY OF STATION FAILURE,/,6X,F5.4,1X, 30)S	SAMS0747
*PROBABILITY OF STATION REPAIR )	SAMS0748
WRITE(10,500)	SAMS0749
IF= F+2	SAMS0750
DO 45 I=1,IF	SAMS0751
45 WRITE (10,501) (B(I,J,SMNUM),J=1,IX)	SAMS0752
GO TO 599	SAMS0753
C	
C MODEL C PRINT	
C	
43 WRITE (10,543) N,P,R,PM,RM,ROP	SAMS0754
543 FORMAT(//,6X,18)PRODUCTION MODEL C,//,6X,15,1X,16)PRODUCTION LINES	SAMS0755
*,//,6X,F5.4,1X,30)PROBABILITY OF A MINOR FAILURE,/,6X,F5.4,1X, 28)S	SAMS0756
*PROBABILITY OF MINOR REPAIRS,/,6X,F5.4,1X,30)PROBABILITY OF A MAJOR	SAMS0757
*FAILURE,/,6X,F9.5,1X,29)PROBABILITY OF A MAJOR REPAIR,/,6X,F9.5,	SAMS0758
*1X,27)RATE OF PRODUCTION PER LINE )	SAMS0759
WRITE(10,500)	SAMS0760
NI=N+1	SAMS0761
DO 46 I=1,NI	SAMS0762
46 WRITE (10,501) (B(I,J,SMNUM),J=1,IX)	SAMS0763
599 CONTINUE	SAMS0764
C	
C SETTING UP THE CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION	
C	
GO TO(111,112,113,119),SMTYPE	SAMS0765
111 NROWS=X+2	SAMS0766
116 CONTINUE	SAMS0767
NCOLS=ROWS	SAMS0768
DO 114 I=1,NROWS	SAMS0769
CUM=0.	SAMS0770
DO 115 J=1,NCOLS	SAMS0771
B(I,J,SMNUM)=B(I,J,SMNUM) + CUM	SAMS0772
CUM = B(I,J,SMNUM)	SAMS0773
115 CONTINUE	SAMS0774
114 CONTINUE	SAMS0775
GO TO 119	SAMS0776
112 ROWS= I+2	SAMS0777
GO TO 116	SAMS0778
113 ROWS=I+1	SAMS0779
GO TO 116	SAMS0780
119 CONTINUE	SAMS0781
RETURN	SAMS0782
END	SAMS0783
C	
C SIMULATION OF PRODUCTION	
C	
SUBROUTINE SPROD (II ,6,XX,ISTATN,IFAIL,PROD,ISTATL,12 ,	SAMS0784
* POUT,KEAT,NBLK,1)	SAMS0785

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	DIMENSION R(10,20,20),POUT(10,20),ADJUS(10)	SAMS0786
	INTEGER SMNUM,SMTYPE	SAMS0787
	COMMON ADJUS	SAMS0788
	SMNUM=11	SAMS0789
	SMTYPE=12	SAMS0790
C	IF (IFAIL - 1) 5,3,3	SAMS0791
3	PROB= 0.	SAMS0792
	GO TO (4,6),IFAIL	SAMS0793
4	CALL RANDU (IX,IY,X)	SAMS0794
	IX=IY	SAMS0795
	XX=X	SAMS0796
	DO 7 J=1,20	SAMS0797
	IF ( X .GT. R(SMNUM,ISTATL,J)) GO TO 7	SAMS0798
	ISTATL = J	SAMS0799
	GO TO 9	SAMS0800
7	CONTINUE	SAMS0801
	GO TO 9	SAMS0802
6	ISTATL = 1	SAMS0803
	GO TO 9	SAMS0804
5	CALL RANDU (IX,IY,X)	SAMS0805
	IX= IY	SAMS0806
	XX=X	SAMS0807
	DO 8 J=1,20	SAMS0808
	IF ( X .GT. R(SMNUM,ISTATL,J)) GO TO 8	SAMS0809
	ISTATL = J	SAMS0810
	IF ( KFAST .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 15	SAMS0811
	IF ( KSLW .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 16	SAMS0812
	PROB = POUT(SMNUM,J)	SAMS0813
	GO TO 9	SAMS0814
15	PROB= POUT(SMNUM,J)+(ADJUS(SMNUM)*POUT(SMNUM,J))	SAMS0815
	GO TO 9	SAMS0816
16	PROB= POUT(SMNUM,J)-(ADJUS(SMNUM)*POUT(SMNUM,J))	SAMS0817
	GO TO 9	SAMS0818
8	CONTINUE	SAMS0819
9	CONTINUE	SAMS0820
	RETURN	SAMS0821
	END	SAMS0822
	FUNCTION FAC (I,J)	SAMS0823
	JSUM= 1	SAMS0824
	JSUM= 1	SAMS0825
	IF ( I .EQ. J ) GO TO 20	SAMS0826
	IF ( J .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 20	SAMS0827
	JL= I-J	SAMS0828
	DO 10 K= 1,JL	SAMS0829
10	JSUM= JSUM * K	SAMS0830
15	CONTINUE	SAMS0831
	IF ( I .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 20	SAMS0832
	ILW= J+1	SAMS0833
	DO 16 K=ILW,I	SAMS0834
16	JSUM= JSUM * K	SAMS0835
20	FAC= JSUM/JSUM	SAMS0836
	RETURN	SAMS0837
	END	SAMS0838
	SUBROUTINE MCMAT	SAMS0839
	DIMENSION REDUC(2)	SAMS0840
	DIMENSION A(1)	SAMS0841
	INTEGER ITTS(3)	SAMS0842

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DIMENSION B(1), NAME(10), RTTS(7)	SAMS0843
REAL RV(1)	SAMS0844
INTEGER IV(1)	SAMS0845
INTEGER CMON	SAMS0846
INTEGER SMNUM	SAMS0847
INTEGER MKVIO(4), CLCMKV, RDMKV, PCHMKV, PRMKV	SAMS0848
EQUIVALENCE (MKVIO(1), CLCMKV), (MKVIO(2), RDMKV),	SAMS0849
*, (MKVIO(3), PCHMKV), (MKVIO(4), PRMKV)	SAMS0850
EQUIVALENCE (ITTS(1), RTSTA), (ITTS(2), NPOL), (ITTS(3), ISEED)	SAMS0851
EQUIVALENCE (RTTS(1), SMTBF), (RTTS(2), RMTTR), (RTTS(3), SMTBF),	SAMS0852
*, (RTTS(4), SMTTR), (RTTS(5), TSS), (RTTS(6), TJ),	SAMS0853
*, (RTTS(7), RPM)	SAMS0854
EQUIVALENCE (ISEED, IX), (NPOL, ISHD)	SAMS0855
EQUIVALENCE (IN, IRDN), (IO, IPTR)	SAMS0856
COMMON IN, IO	SAMS0857
DATA C, CH, / / /	SAMS0858
IJLOC(1000, J000) = NR*IC*(SMNUM-1) + NR*(J000-1) + IDUM	SAMS0859
PROB(AMT)=1.0 - 1.0 / EXP(1.0/RMT)	SAMS0860
ENTRY SAMBLD (SMNUM, A, NR, NC, PV, IV)	SAMS0861
READ (IRDR, 1000) MKVIO, SMNUM, NAME	SAMS0862
READ (IRDR, 1010) ITTS, RTTS	SAMS0863
NR*IC = NR*IC	SAMS0864
NSTS = 2*NPOL + 1	SAMS0865
ICPRO = NSTS + 1	SAMS0866
ICCOM = NSTS + 2	SAMS0867
RV(SMNUM) = RMTTR	SAMS0868
I=2*SMNUM	SAMS0869
IV(1) = ISEED	SAMS0870
IV(I-1) = NPOL	SAMS0871
P = PROB(RMTTR)	SAMS0872
R = PROB(RMTTR)	SAMS0873
PS = PROB(SMTTR)	SAMS0874
RS = PROB(SMTTR)	SAMS0875
IF (RDMKV .EQ. 1) GO TO 80	SAMS0876
C ZERO OUT NECESSARY AREA OF PARKOV MATRIX	
LOC=IJLOC(1,1)	SAMS0877
DO 10 I=1,ICCOM	SAMS0878
LOC2 = (I-1)*NR + LOC	SAMS0879
LOC3 = LOC2 + NSTS	SAMS0880
DO 11 J=LOC2,LOC3	SAMS0881
A(J) = 0.0	SAMS0882
11 CONTINUE	SAMS0883
10 CONTINUE	SAMS0884
DO 40 I=1, NPOL	SAMS0885
LOC = IJLOC(1,1)	SAMS0886
A(LOC)=(1.0-P)*(RTSTA-(I-1))	SAMS0887
SUM = A(LOC)	SAMS0888
NTE = 0	SAMS0889
NPML = NPOL - 1	SAMS0890
IF (I = NPML) 15,15,25	SAMS0891
15 CONTINUE	SAMS0892
LOC1 = LOC	SAMS0893
DO 20 J=1, NPML	SAMS0894
LOC = LOC1 + NR	SAMS0895
A(LOC)=A(LOC1)*(P*(RTSTA-(I-1)-NTE))/(NTE+1)*(1.0-P))	SAMS0896
SUM = SUM + A(LOC)	SAMS0897
LOC1 = LOC	SAMS0898
NTE = NTE + 1	SAMS0899

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20 CONTINUE	SAMS0900
25 CONTINUE	SAMS0901
NP1 = NPOL + 1	SAMS0902
LUC = LUC + NR	SAMS0903
A(LUC) = 1. - SUM	SAMS0904
LUC = IJLOC(1,1)	SAMS0905
DO 30 J=1, NP1	SAMS0906
A(LUC) = A(LUC) * (1.0-PS)	SAMS0907
LUC = LUC + NR	SAMS0908
30 CONTINUE	SAMS0909
40 CONTINUE	SAMS0910
R = PROB (TSS + (NPOL-1)*IJ + NPOL*RMTR)	SAMS0911
LUC = IJLOC(NP1, NP1)	SAMS0912
LUC1 = IJLOC(NP1, 1)	SAMS0913
A(LUC) = 1.0-R	SAMS0914
A(LUC1) = R	SAMS0915
NP2 = NP1 + 1	SAMS0916
NIF = 0	SAMS0917
RS = PROB (SMTR)	SAMS0918
LUC2 = IJLOC(IP2, IP2) - (NR+1)	SAMS0919
LUC3 = IJLOC(NP2, 1) - 1	SAMS0920
DO 70 K=NP2, NSTS	SAMS0921
LUC1 = IJLOC(NIF+1, K)	SAMS0922
LUC2 = LUC2 + (NR+1)	SAMS0923
LUC3 = LUC3 + 1	SAMS0924
IF (NIF) 60,60,45	SAMS0925
45 CONTINUE	SAMS0926
T1 = TSS + (NIF-1)*IJ + NIF*SMTR	SAMS0927
IF (T1-SMTR) 60,60,50	SAMS0928
50 RS = PROB(T1)	SAMS0929
60 A(LUC1) = PS	SAMS0930
A(LUC2) = 1.0-RS	SAMS0931
A(LUC3) = RS	SAMS0932
NIF = NIF + 1	SAMS0933
70 CONTINUE	SAMS0934
GO TO 100	SAMS0935
80 CONTINUE	SAMS0936
DO 90 ICOL=1, NSTS	SAMS0937
IJK = IJLOC(1, ICOL)	SAMS0938
LRW = IJK + NR	SAMS0939
READ (IPR, 1020) (ACI, I=IJK, LRW)	SAMS0940
90 CONTINUE	SAMS0941
100 CONTINUE	SAMS0942
IJK = IJLOC (1, ICPRO)	SAMS0943
DO 110 I=1, NPOL	SAMS0944
A(IJK) = PROB(CRISTA-(I-1))	SAMS0945
IJK = IJK + 1	SAMS0946
110 CONTINUE	SAMS0947
IJ1 = IJLOC (1, 1)	SAMS0948
IJ2 = IJLOC (1, ICCUM)	SAMS0949
A(IJ2) = A(IJ1)	SAMS0950
DO 115 I=2, NSTS	SAMS0951
IJ1 = IJ1 + NR	SAMS0952
IJ2 = IJ2 + 1	SAMS0953
A(IJ2) = A(IJ1) + A(IJ2-1)	SAMS0954
115 CONTINUE	SAMS0955
WRITE (IPR, 500) SMNUM, NAME	SAMS0956
WRITE (IPR, 510) RTIS	SAMS0957

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WRITE(IPTR,520)	SAMS0958
IJ = IJLOC(1,ICPRD)	SAMS0959
DO 120 I=1,NPOL	SAMS0960
IUP=INTSTA-(I-1)	SAMS0961
WRITE(IPTR,530) I,IUP,A(IJ)	SAMS0962
IJ = IJ + 1	SAMS0963
120 CONTINUE	SAMS0964
IF (PRTXRV .EQ. 0) GO TO 132	SAMS0965
WRITE(IPTR,550)	SAMS0966
DO 130 IROW = 1, NSTS	SAMS0967
IJK = IJLOC(IROW,1)	SAMS0968
DO 125 ICOL = 1, NSTS	SAMS0969
RHLD(ICOL) = A(IJK)	SAMS0970
IJK = IJK + NR	SAMS0971
125 CONTINUE	SAMS0972
WRITE(IPTR,540) (RHLD(I),I=1,NST5)	SAMS0973
130 CONTINUE	SAMS0974
132 CONTINUE	SAMS0975
IF (PCHXRV .EQ. 0) GO TO 139	SAMS0976
WRITE(ICPCH,1030)	SAMS0977
DO 137 ICOL=1,NST5	SAMS0978
IJK = IJLOC(1,ICOL)	SAMS0979
LROW=IJK+NR	SAMS0980
WRITE(ICPCH,1020) (A(I), I=IJK,LROW)	SAMS0981
137 CONTINUE	SAMS0982
139 CONTINUE	SAMS0983
RETURN	SAMS0984
ENTRY SAMPRD (SMDUT,G,NR,NC,RV,IV,IST1,IST2,PROD,	SAMS0985
+ KF,KS,ADJ,IFAIL,X)	SAMS0986
NRNCE=NR * NC	SAMS0987
RMR = RV(SMDUT)	SAMS0988
I = 2*SMDUT	SAMS0989
IX = IV(1)	SAMS0990
NSHD = IV(1-1)	SAMS0991
NST5 = 2*NSHD + 1	SAMS0992
ICPRD = NST5 + 1	SAMS0993
ICCOL = NST5+2	SAMS0994
PROD = 0.0	SAMS0995
IF (IFAIL .NE. 1) GO TO 160	SAMS0996
IF (IST1 .GE. NSHD .OR. IST1 .EQ. 1) GO TO 140	SAMS0997
CALL RANDU (IX,IY,X)	SAMS0998
IX=IY	SAMS0999
XXX = PROBITJ + RMR	SAMS1000
IF (X .LT. XXX) GO TO 150	SAMS1001
IST2 = IST1 - 1	SAMS1002
GO TO 210	SAMS1003
140 CONTINUE	SAMS1004
150 IST2 = IST1	SAMS1005
GO TO 250	SAMS1006
160 CONTINUE	SAMS1007
X=-1.	SAMS1008
IF (IFAIL .EQ. 2) GO TO 161	SAMS1009
CALL RANDU(IX,IY,X)	SAMS1010
IX=IY	SAMS1011
161 CONTINUE	SAMS1012
IJ1 = IJLOC(1,ICCPD)	SAMS1013
DO 170 L=1,NST5	SAMS1014
IF (B(IJ1) .GE. X) GO TO 200	SAMS1015

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IJ1 = IJ1 + 1	SAMS1016
190 CONTINUE	SAMS1017
200 CONTINUE	SAMS1018
IST2 = L	SAMS1019
IF (IST1 .EQ. IST2) GO TO 180	SAMS1020
210 CONTINUE	SAMS1021
IJ1 = IJLOC (IST2,1)	SAMS1022
IJ2 = IJLOC (1,ICCOM)	SAMS1023
B(IJ2) = B(IJ1)	SAMS1024
DO 170 I=2,4STS	SAMS1025
IJ1 = IJ1 + NR	SAMS1026
IJ2 = IJ2 + 1	SAMS1027
B(IJ2) = B(IJ1) + B(IJ2-1)	SAMS1028
170 CONTINUE	SAMS1029
180 CONTINUE	SAMS1030
IF (IFAIL .GE. 1 .OR. IST2 .GT. NSHD) GO TO 250	SAMS1031
IJ1 = IJLOC (IST2,ICPRO)	SAMS1032
PROD = B(IJ1) + ADJ*(KF-KS)*P(IJ1)	SAMS1033
250 CONTINUE	SAMS1034
I=2*SECTION	SAMS1035
IV(I)= IX	SAMS1036
RETURN	SAMS1037
500 FORMAT ('1',///,5X,'PRODUCTION UNIT ',15,5X,20A4)	SAMS1038
510 FORMAT(//,6X,'ROTARY MTR',3X,F10.3,5X,'ROTARY MTR',3X,F10.3,/,	SAMS1039
5X,'SERIAL MTR',3X,F10.3,5X,'SERIAL MTR',3X,F10.3,/,6X,	SAMS1040
*TIME TO START*STDP',2X,F10.4,/,6X,'TIME TO JOG',9X,F10.4,/,6X,	SAMS1041
*RPM',2X,F5.1)	SAMS1042
520 FORMAT(///,17X,'OPERATING STATES',/,45X,'EXPECTED',/,6X,	SAMS1043
*STATE NO.',8X,'DESCRIPTION',9X,'PRODUCTION RATE',/)	SAMS1044
530 FORMAT(5X,15,5X,15,' LINES OPERATING',10X,F5.0)	SAMS1045
540 FORMAT (///,50X,'MARKOV MATRIX',///)	SAMS1046
540 FORMAT (11E11.4)	SAMS1047
1000 FORMAT (4I2,2X,15,10A4)	SAMS1048
1010 FORMAT (2I2,16,7F10.0)	SAMS1049
1020 FORMAT (6E13.7)	SAMS1050
1030 FORMAT (30('*'))	SAMS1051
END	SAMS1052
C COST ANALYSIS	
C COST ANALYSIS	
SUBROUTINE COST (4,NB,TDOWN,TRUFF,INTVL,TPROD,NDAY,TTPC,BUFF)	SAMS1053
DIMENSION L(10),PROD(10),PRICE(10),SALV(10),YRS(10)	SAMS1054
DIMENSION COPER(10),CMAT(10),CMATE(10),CDEPR(10),COP(10)	SAMS1055
DIMENSION CMAT(10),TRAW(10),TDOWN(10),TPROD(10),TOPER(10)	SAMS1056
DIMENSION TRAW(10),TDEPR(10),TOTAL(10),PRICB(10),SALVB(10)	SAMS1057
DIMENSION YRSB(10),COPBUI(10),CMAB(10),CDEP(10),COPM(10)	SAMS1058
DIMENSION CMAB(10),CDEPR(10),COPER(10),BMATN(10),TBUFF(10)	SAMS1059
DIMENSION STATA(10),FE(10,10),CINV(10),AVBUI(10),BUIINV(10)	SAMS1060
DIMENSION EF(10),BUFF(481,10)	SAMS1061
COMMON L3,10	SAMS1062
IF (NDAY-1) 910,1,999	SAMS1063
C READING IN COST DATA	
1 READ(IN,800) DAYS,SHIFT,XINT,PDAY	SAMS1064
READ(I4,800) (PRICE(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1065
READ(I4,800) (PRICB(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1066
READ(I4,800) (SALV(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1067
READ(I4,800) (SALVB(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1068
READ(I4,800) (YRS(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1069
READ(I4,800) (YRSB(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1070



READ(IN,800) (COPER(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1071
READ(IN,800) (COPBU(I),I=1,NB)	SAMS1072
READ(IN,800) (CMAT(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1073
READ(IN,800) (CMATB(I),I=1,NB)	SAMS1074
READ(IN,800) (CMATL(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1075
READ(IN,800) (CLIV(I),I=1,NB)	SAMS1076
READ(IN,800) (PROB(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1077
READ(IN,800) (LE(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1078
DO 100 L=1,N	SAMS1079
READ(L,800) (E(L,LL),LL=1,N)	SAMS1080
100 CONTINUE	SAMS1081
800 FORMAT(1F8.0)	SAMS1082
999 CONTINUE	SAMS1083
C PRODUCTION UNIT COSTS	
IF(NDAY-1) 2,2,221	SAMS1084
2 WRITE(10,111)	SAMS1085
111 FORMAT('1,//////////,23X,'COST ANALYSIS',//,02X,' UNIT COSTS AND',SAMS1086	
1 STATUS',//,2X,'-----',//,01X,' UNIT PURCHASE',SAMS1087	
2E SALVAGE EXPECTED SHIFTS NO. OPERATING ',//,01X,'NUMBER',SAMS1088	
3PRICE(1) VALUE(1) LIFE(YRS) PER DAY DAYS PER WEEK ',//,01X,'---SAMS1089	
4-----')	SAMS1090
DO 210 I=1,N	SAMS1091
WRITE(10,575) 1,PRICE(I),SALV(I),YRS(I),SHIFT,DAYS	SAMS1092
575 FORMAT(10,1X,12,0X,2F8.0,4X,F5.1,6X,F5.1,8X,F3.0)	SAMS1093
210 CONTINUE	SAMS1094
WRITE(10,888)	SAMS1095
888 FORMAT//,01X,' UNIT COST OF',10X,'COST OF',12X,'COST OF RAW',SAMS1096	
1,00X,'QUALITY OF ',//,01X,'NUMBER OPERATING(\$/HR) MAINTENANCE(\$/SAMS1097	
2HR) MATERIALS(\$/PC) OUTPUT',//,01X,'-----SAMS1098	
5-----')	SAMS1099
DO 220 I=1,N	SAMS1100
WRITE(10,565) 1,COPER(I),CMAT(I),CMATL(I),PROB(I)	SAMS1101
565 FORMAT(10,1X,12,8X,F6.2,12X,F6.2,11X,F6.4,12X,F5.3)	SAMS1102
220 CONTINUE	SAMS1103
221 CONTINUE	SAMS1104
C CALCULATING COSTS PER TIME INTERVAL FOR THE PRODUCTION UNITS	
INT=INTVL-1	SAMS1105
DO 160 I=1,N	SAMS1106
CDEPR(I)=(PRICE(I)-SALV(I))/(YRS(I)*52.*DAYS*SHIFT)*PDAY	SAMS1107
COP(I)=COPER(I)*XINT	SAMS1108
CMATN(I)=CMAT(I)*XINT	SAMS1109
160 CONTINUE	SAMS1110
TOTPR=0	SAMS1111
DO 193 KR=1,N	SAMS1112
IF(LE(KR)-1.) 193,195,193	SAMS1113
195 TOTPR=TOTPR+TPROB(KR)	SAMS1114
193 CONTINUE	SAMS1115
C FINDING NECESSARY RAW MATERIAL INPUT	
DO 200 L=1,N	SAMS1116
XY=1.	SAMS1117
DO 300 LL=1,N	SAMS1118
IF(E(L,LL)-1.) 300,301,300	SAMS1119
301 XY=XY*PROB(LL)	SAMS1120
300 CONTINUE	SAMS1121
E(L)=1./XY	SAMS1122
200 CONTINUE	SAMS1123
TOTDE=0	SAMS1124
TOTUP=0	SAMS1125

TOTMA=0	SAMS1126
TOTRA=0	SAMS1127
TOT=0	SAMS1128
C CALCULATING TOTAL COSTS FOR THE PRODUCTION UNITS	
DO 190 I=1,N	SAMS1129
TDEPR(I)=CDEPR(I)	SAMS1130
TOPER(I)=COP(I)*INT	SAMS1131
TMAIN(I)=CMAIN(I)*TDOWN(I)	SAMS1132
TRAW(I)=TOTPR*(I)*CMATL(I)	SAMS1133
TOTAL(I)=TDEPR(I)+TOPER(I)+TMAIN(I)+TRAW(I)	SAMS1134
TOTDE=TOTDE+TDEPR(I)	SAMS1135
TOTOP=TOTOP+TOPER(I)	SAMS1136
TOTMA=TOTMA+TMAIN(I)	SAMS1137
TOTRA=TOTRA+TRAW(I)	SAMS1138
TOT=TOT+TOTAL(I)	SAMS1139
190 CONTINUE	SAMS1140
IF (NDAY-1) 3,3,708	SAMS1141
3 WRITE(10,78)	SAMS1142
989 FORMAT(//,02X,'COST SUMMARY(3)',02X,'-----',01X,SAMS1143	
1' UNIT COST OF',7X,'COST OF',6X,'COST OF',8X,'COST OF',5X,'TOTASAMS1144	
2L',7,' NUMBER DEPRECIATION MAINTENANCE RAW MATERIALS OPERSAMS1145	
3ATING COST',7,'-----SAMS1146	
4-----')	SAMS1147
DO 230 I=1,N	SAMS1148
WRITE(10,654) I,TDEPR(I),TMAIN(I),TRAW(I),TOPER(I),TOTAL(I)	SAMS1149
454 FORMAT(10,1X,12,8X,F9.2,4X,F7.2,6X,F9.2,6X,F7.2,3X,F9.2)	SAMS1150
230 CONTINUE	SAMS1151
WRITE(10,707) TOTDE,TOTMA,TOTRA,TOTOP,TOT	SAMS1152
707 FORMAT(10X,'-----SAMS1153	
1-----',7,12X,F9.2,4X,F7.2,6X,F9.2,6X,F7.2,03X,F9.2)	SAMS1154
708 CONTINUE	SAMS1155
C BUFFER COSTS	
DO 260 I=1,NB	SAMS1156
CDEPR(I)=(PRICE(I)-SALV(I))/(YRS(I)*52.*DAYS*SHIFT)*PDAY	SAMS1157
COP(I)=COP(I)*XIT	SAMS1158
CMAT(I)=CMAT(I)*XIT	SAMS1159
260 CONTINUE	SAMS1160
C CALCULATING TOTAL COSTS FOR THE BUFFER	
DO 262 LA=1,NB	SAMS1161
XX=J	SAMS1162
DO 263 LB=1,INVL	SAMS1163
XX=XX+BOFF(LB,LA)	SAMS1164
263 CONTINUE	SAMS1165
AVBOFF(LA)=XX/INVL	SAMS1166
262 CONTINUE	SAMS1167
BDEPR=0	SAMS1168
BDOPE=0	SAMS1169
BOMA=0	SAMS1170
BOTOT=0	SAMS1171
BDEPR=0	SAMS1172
DO 290 I=1,NB	SAMS1173
BDEPR(I)=CDEPR(I)	SAMS1174
BOPER(I)=COP(I)*INT	SAMS1175
BMAIN(I)=CMAT(I)*TDOWN(I)	SAMS1176
BRAW(I)=CRAW(I)*AVBOFF(I)*PDAY	SAMS1177
BOTAL(I)=BDEPR(I)+BOPER(I)+BMAIN(I)+BRAW(I)	SAMS1178
BDEPR=BDEPR+BDEPR(I)	SAMS1179
BDOPE=BDOPE+BDOPE(I)	SAMS1180

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      BUKAP=BUMAP+BMAL(1)                                SAMS1181
      BINV=BINV+BINV(1)                                    SAMS1182
      BUTOT=BUTOT+BTOTA(1)                                SAMS1183
290 CONTINUE                                              SAMS1184
      IF(DAY-1) 4,4,5                                     SAMS1185
C      PRINTING COST ANALYSIS
      4 WRITE(10,810)                                     SAMS1186
810 FORMAT('1',////////,23X,'COST ANALYSIS',//,02X,' BUFFER COSTS ANDSAMS1187
1 STATUS',/,2X,'-----',/,/,01X,'BUFFER PURCHASSAMS1188
2E SALVAGE EXPECTED SHIFTS NO. OPERATING ',/,01X,'NUMBER SAMS1189
3PRICE(1) VALUE(1) LIFE(YRS) PER DAY DAYS PER WEEK ',/,01X,'---SAMS1190
4-----') SAMS1191
      DO 380 I=1,NB                                       SAMS1192
      WRITE(10,906) I,PRICE(1),SALVR(1),YRSB(1),SHIFT,DAYS SAMS1193
906 FORMAT(1H,/,01X,12,06X,F8.0,2X,F7.0,04X,F5.1,4X,F5.1,10X,F3.0) SAMS1194
380 CONTINUE                                              SAMS1195
      WRITE(10,811)                                       SAMS1196
811 FORMAT(//,/,01X,'BUFFER COST OF',10X,'COST OF',12X,'COST OF', SAMS1197
1/,/,01X,'NUMBER OPERATING($/HR) MAINTENANCE(1/SAMS1198
2HR) INVENTORY(1-DAY/PC) ',/,01X,'-----' SAMS1199
3-----') SAMS1200
      DO 390 I=1,NB                                       SAMS1201
      WRITE(10,908) I,COPBU(1),CMA(1),CINV(1) SAMS1202
908 FORMAT(1H,/,01X,12,06X,F6.2,12X,F6.2,15X,F6.2) SAMS1203
390 CONTINUE                                              SAMS1204
      WRITE(10,821)                                       SAMS1205
821 FORMAT(//,02X,'COST SUMMARY(1)',/,02X,'-----',/,/,01X,SAMS1206
1'BUFFER COST OF',7X,'COST OF',6X,'COST OF',4X,'COST OF',4X,'TUTASAMS1207
2L',/, 'NUMBER DEPRECIATION MAINTENANCE OPERATING INVENTORSAMS1208
3Y COSTS ',/, '-----' SAMS1209
4-----') SAMS1210
      DO 395 I=1,NB                                       SAMS1211
      WRITE(10,905) I,RODEP(1),RMAIN(1),ROPER(1),ROINV(1),BTOTA(1) SAMS1212
905 FORMAT(1H,/,01X,12,06X,F8.2,07X,F7.2,06X,F7.2,03X,F8.2,03X,F7.2) SAMS1213
395 CONTINUE                                              SAMS1214
      WRITE(10,922) RODEP,BUMAP,BUPE,BINV,BUTOT SAMS1215
922 FORMAT(1X,'-----' SAMS1216
1---',/,10X,F8.2,07X,F7.2,06X,F7.2,05X,F7.2,01X,F8.2) SAMS1217
C      CALCULATING COST PER UNIT
      5 TTPC=(TUT+BTOT)/TOTPR SAMS1218
      IF(DAY-1) 6,6,7 SAMS1219
      6 WRITE(10,191) TTPC SAMS1220
191 FORMAT(//,15X,'COST($ ) PER UNIT=' ,F6.3,/,15X,'-----' SAMS1221
1-----') SAMS1222
      7 RETURN SAMS1223
      END SAMS1224
C      PLOTTING ROUTINE
      SUBROUTINE XPLOT(INVL,NB,BUFF,NPRINT,NDAY,UPLIM) SAMS1225
      DIMENSION BUFF(481,10),MPT(8),UPLIM(10),NUM(9),N1(80),N2(80) SAMS1226
      INTEGER ZERO SAMS1227
      COMMON IN,IO SAMS1228
      DATA IPT,IPT,KPT,IPT 7,'1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9',ZERO 7,'0' SAMS1229
      DATA NUM 7,'1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9',ZERO 7,'0' SAMS1230
C      LOOP TO PLOT EACH BUFFER LEVEL
      DO 100 N=1,NB SAMS1231
      YSCALE=77/UPLIM(N) SAMS1232
      WRITE(10,550) NDAY SAMS1233
550 FORMAT('1',////////,43X,'DAY NO.',12) SAMS1234

```





# APPENDIX B

## DATA INPUT

Card Number	Variables	Format	Field Length	Comments
1	N, NB, NJ, INTVL, JSKIP, NINT, NPROD, NDAYS, JPLOT, NPRNT, NPLOT, IX	I5	12	Right hand justified.
Next NJ	CLCMKV, RDMKV, PCHMKV, PRTMKV, SMNUM, SMTYPE, NAME, IX KN(J,K), LIMIT(J,K) Appropriate Model Data (by Model)	4I2,2x, 2I2,1x, 13A2,4x,I5,5x, 3I2, 4x, 3F5.0		Information to handle subroutine MKVBLD in generating Markov transition matrices.
Next NB x NJ	A (K,I,J)	F8.0	N	-
Next 1	ISTAT (I,J)	I2	N	Right hand justified. Defines initial Markov state for each production unit.
Next NB x NJ	MFAIL (K,I,J)	I2	N	Right hand justified.
Next 1	BUFF (1,J)	F8.0	NB	Sets initial buffer levels.
Next 1	ULIM (I)	F8.0	NB	-

Card Number	Variables	Format	Field Length	Comments
Next 1	LOLIM (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next 1	BPROB (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next 1	BMTTR (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next 1	ADJUS (I)	F8.0	N	-
Next 1	SEN (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next NJ	SETUP (J,K)	F8.0	N	-



## DATA INPUT (Continued)

## Cost Analysis Input (Optional)

Card Number	Variables	Format	Field Length	Comments
Next 1	DAYS, SHIFT, XIOT, PDAY	F8.0	4	-
Next 1	PRICE (I)	F8.0	N	-
Next 1	PRICB (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next 1	SALV (I)	F8.0	N	-
Next 1	SALVB (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next 1	YRS (I)	F8.0	N	-
Next 1	YRSB (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next 1	COPER (I)	F8.0	N	-
Next 1	COPBU (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next 1	CMANT (I)	F8.0	N	-
Next 1	CMANB (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next 1	CMATL (I)	F8.0	N	-
Next 1	CINV (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next 1	PROB (I)	F8.0	N	-
Next 1	EF (I)	F8.0	N	-
Next N	EE (I,J)	F8.0	N	-

## APPENDIX C

### COMPUTER PROGRAM VARIABLES

#### Mainline Program

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>
ADJUS (J)	Percent of production unit J can be slowed down or sped up.
AVAB (I)	Availability of buffer I.
A (K,I,J)	For every complete unit of output, the number of items production unit J contributes (+) to or depletes (-) from buffer I during job K.
AVAM (J)	Percentage of time production unit J is operating.
AVAMM (I,J)	Availability of production unit J on day I.
AVGPR (I,J)	Average production of product unit J on day I.
AVGBU (I,J)	Average level of buffer J on day I.
AVAMB (I,J)	Availability of buffer J on day I.
BUFF (I,J)	Number of units in buffer J at the end of time interval I.
BMTTR (I)	Mean time to repair buffer I.
BPROB (I)	Probability of buffer I being operable.
BPROC (I)	Probability of buffer I being repaired in one time interval.
DOWN (I,J)	Percent of time production unit J is down due to buffer level or failure on day I.
IFAIL (I,J)	Logic parameter set to 1 if production unit J is to be shut down during time interval I due

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>
	to buffer level or failure; Set to 2 for shut down due to set-up procedures; Otherwise 0.
IBFAL (I,J)	Logic control set to 1 if buffer J has a mechanical failure during time interval I; otherwise 0.
ISTAT (I,J)	Matrix state which production unit J is in at the end of time interval I.
INTVL	Number of time intervals plus one that are to be simulated.
IX	Random seed generator for buffers.
JPLOT	Input parameter equal to 1 if a plot of all buffer levels over time is desired; otherwise 0.
JSKIP	Input parameter set to 1 if a cost analysis is desired; otherwise 0.
KFAST (I)	Logic control equal to 1 if production unit I is to be sped up during the next time interval; 0 otherwise.
KSLOW (I)	Logic control equal to 1 if production unit I is to be slowed down during the next time interval; otherwise 0.
KN (I,K)	Indicates sequence of jobs K that are to be produced on production unit I.
LIMIT (I,K)	List the production limits that production unit I is to produce for job K before changing jobs.
LOLIM (J)	Lower limit of buffer J.
MFAIL (I,J)	Logic control equal to 2 if production unit J is to shut down when buffer I fails or overfills and equal to 1 if production unit J is to shut down when buffer I fails or runs dry; otherwise 0.
N	Number of production units in process.
NB	Number of buffers in process.
NJ	Number of jobs to be produced.



<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>
NDAYS	Number of days the simulation is to run.
NINT	Number of time intervals between printouts of current production units and buffer status.
NPROD	Number of time intervals between printout of a complete summary of production unit and buffer operation to the present.
NPRNT	Number of time intervals between points on the plots of buffer levels overtime.
NPLOT	Frequency in days of plots of buffer levels overtime.
PROD (I,J)	Output of production unit J during time interval I.
SEN (J)	Percentage of total buffer size to buffer J added to and subtracted from its lower and upper limits respectively. If the level of buffer J falls outside these new limits, the production units connected to buffer J are sped up or slowed down appropriately.
STDEM (I,J)	Standard deviation of the output of production unit J on day I.
STDEB (I,J)	Standard deviation of the level of buffer J on day I.
TPROD (J)	Total output of production unit J.
TFAIL (J)	Percent of time production unit J is down due to buffer levels or mechanical failures.
TBUFF (J)	Number of time intervals buffer J is down due to mechanical failures.
TDOWN (J)	Number of time intervals production unit J has zero production.
TOTPC (I)	Average cost per unit of output on day I.
TAVG (I)	Average output of production unit I over NDAYS.
TAVAM (I)	Average availability of production unit I over NDAYS.

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>
TSTDM (I)	Standard deviation of production unit I over NDAYS.
TTDAN (I)	Average down time of production unit I due to buffer failures or levels over NDAYS.
TAVGB (J)	Average level of buffer J over NDAYS.
TSTDB (J)	Standard deviation of the level of buffer J over NDAYS.
TAVAB (J)	Average availability of buffer J over NDAYS.
ULIM (I)	Upper limit of buffer I.
XX (J)	Random number generated in determining output of production unit J.
YY (J)	Random number generated in determining operationing status of buffer J.

APPENDIX D

COMPUTER PRINTOUTS



## For Runs 1 through 6

PRODUCTION UNIT		1	CASE SUBMODULE	
ROTARY NIBF	136.800	ROTARY MTTR	1.250	
SERIAL NIBF	980.000	SERIAL MTTR	20.500	
TIME TO START+STOP	2.416			
TIME TO JIG	0.6262			
RPM	44.0			

## OPERATING STATES

STATL NO.	DESCRIPTION	EXPECTED PRODUCTION RATE
1	24 LINES OPERATING	1056.
2	23 LINES OPERATING	1012.
3	22 LINES OPERATING	968.
4	21 LINES OPERATING	924.

## MARKOV MATRIX

0.8403E 00	0.1455E 00	0.1213E-01	0.6430E-03	0.2614E-04	0.1020E-02	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.8464E 00	0.1140E 00	0.1120E-01	0.5387E-03	0.0	0.1020E-02	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.8525E 00	0.1356E 00	0.1081E-01	0.0	0.0	0.1020E-02
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8587E 00	0.1403E 00	0.0	0.0	0.1020E-02
0.1020E 00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8980E 00	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.4761E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9524E 00	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.4761E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9524E 00	0.0	0.0
0.4761E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9524E 00	0.0
0.4761E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9524E 00

# For Runs 1 through 6

PRODUCTION UNIT		2	PRIMER INSERT SUBMODULE	
ROTARY MTRF	625.000	ROTARY MTR	4.000	
SERIAL MTRF	45.250	SERIAL MTR	18.830	
TIME TO START+STOP		2.2000		
TIME TO JUG		0.0333		
RPM		46.0		

## OPERATING STATES

STATE NO.	DESCRIPTION	EXPECTED PRODUCTION RATE
1	24 LINES OPERATING	1104.
2	23 LINES OPERATING	1058.
3	22 LINES OPERATING	1012.
4	21 LINES OPERATING	966.
5	20 LINES OPERATING	920.

## MARKOV MATRIX

0.9413E 00	0.3617E-01	0.6661E-03	0.7822E-05	0.6576E-07	0.1042E-05	0.2186E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.9423E 00	0.3472E-01	0.6116E-03	0.6855E-05	0.9411E-06	0.0	0.2186E-01	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.9443E 00	0.3327E-01	0.5393E-03	0.6938E-05	0.0	0.0	0.2186E-01	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9453E 00	0.3180E-01	0.5153E-03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2186E-01
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9473E 00	0.3081E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2186E-01
0.4379E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9562E 00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.5172E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9483E 00	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.5172E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9483E 00	0.0	0.0
0.5172E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9483E 00	0.0
0.5172E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9483E 00

PRODUCTION UNIT		3	BULLET SUBMODULE		
ROTARY	MTBF	75.760	ROTARY	MTTR	1.500
SERIAL	MTBF	1111.110	SERIAL	MTTR	5.000
TIME TO START+STOP		1.5000			
TIME TO JDD		1.6666			
RPM	41.0				
OPERATING STATES					
STATE NO.	DESCRIPTION		EXPECTED PRODUCTION RATE		
1	24 LINES OPERATING		984.		
MARKOV MATRIX					
0.7278E 00 0.2713E 00 0.8995E-03					
0.2835E 00 0.7165E 00 0.0					
0.1813E 00 0.0 0.8187E 00					

For Runs 1 through 6



## LOAD AND ASSEMBLE SUBMODULE

PRODUCTION UNIT	4	LOAD AND ASSEMBLE SUBMODULE
ROTARY MTRF	10000.000	ROTARY MTR
SERIAL MTRF	28.570	SERIAL MTR
		9.000
		35.120
TIME TO START+STOP	2.5000	
TIME TO JOG	0.6262	
RPM	35.0	

OPERATING STATES		
STATE NO.	DESCRIPTION	EXPECTED PRODUCTION RATE
1	24 LINES OPERATING	840.
2	23 LINES OPERATING	805.
3	22 LINES OPERATING	770.
4	21 LINES OPERATING	735.

[illegible]

DEPENDENCE MATRIX

JOB 1

PRODUCTION UNIT

	1	2	3	4
BUFFER				
1	2	1	0	0
2	0	2	0	1
3	0	0	2	1
4	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0

CODE

- 0 PRODUCTION UNIT AND BUFFER NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED
- 1 BUFFER INPUTS TO PRODUCTION UNIT
- 2 PRODUCTION UNIT INPUTS TO BUFFER

DEPENDENCE MATRIX

JOB 2

PRODUCTION UNIT

	1	2	3	4
BUFFER				
1	2	1	0	0
2	0	2	0	1
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	2	1
5	0	0	0	0

CODE

- 0 PRODUCTION UNIT AND BUFFER NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED
- 1 BUFFER INPUTS TO PRODUCTION UNIT
- 2 PRODUCTION UNIT INPUTS TO BUFFER

For Runs 1 through 6

## DEPENDENCE MATRIX

JOB 3

PRODUCTION UNIT

BUFFER

	1	2	3	4
1	2	1	0	0
2	0	2	0	1
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	2	1

CODE

- 0 PRODUCTION UNIT AND BUFFER NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED  
 1 BUFFER INPUTS TO PRODUCTION UNIT  
 2 PRODUCTION UNIT INPUTS TO BUFFER

## BUFFER AND UNIT DISTRIBUTION TABLE

JOB 1

PRODUCTION UNIT

BUFFER

	1	2	3	4
1	1.000	-1.000	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	1.000	0.0	-1.000
3	0.0	0.0	1.000	-1.000
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CODE

- ZERO UNIT AND BUFFER NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED  
 POSITIVE NO. PROPORTION OF UNIT PRODUCTION ADDED TO BUFFER  
 NEGATIVE NO. PROPORTION OF UNIT PRODUCTION TAKEN FROM BUFFER

For Runs 1 through 6



-----

BUFFER AND UNIT DISTRIBUTION TABLE

-----

JOB 2

BUFFER	PRODUCTION UNIT			
	1	2	3	4
1	1.000	-1.000	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	1.000	0.0	-1.000
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0	1.000	-1.000
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CODE

ZERO	UNIT	AND BUFFER NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED
POSITIVE NO.	PROPORTION OF UNIT	PRODUCTION ADDED TO BUFFER
NEGATIVE NO.	PROPORTION OF UNIT	PRODUCTION TAKEN FROM BUFFER

-----

BUFFER AND UNIT DISTRIBUTION TABLE

-----

JOB 3

BUFFER	PRODUCTION UNIT			
	1	2	3	4
1	1.000	-1.000	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	1.000	0.0	-1.000
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	0.0	1.000	-1.000

CODE

ZERO	UNIT	AND BUFFER NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED
POSITIVE NO.	PROPORTION OF UNIT	PRODUCTION ADDED TO BUFFER
NEGATIVE NO.	PROPORTION OF UNIT	PRODUCTION TAKEN FROM BUFFER

For Runs 1 through 6

## COST ANALYSIS

## UNIT COSTS AND STATUS

UNIT NUMBER	PURCHASE PRICE(\$)	SALVAGE VALUE(\$)	EXPECTED LIFE(YRS)	SHIFTS PER DAY	NO. OPERATING DAYS PER WEEK
1	5999000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
2	690000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
3	2500000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
4	910000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.

UNIT NUMBER	COST OF OPERATING(\$/HR)	COST OF MAINTENANCE(\$/HR)	COST OF RAW MATERIALS(\$/PC)	QUALITY OF OUTPUT
1	45.00	0.0	0.0097	0.992
2	33.00	0.0	0.0	0.996
3	33.00	0.0	0.0023	0.996
4	33.00	0.0	0.0027	0.999

## COST SUMMARY(\$)

UNIT NUMBER	COST OF DEPRECIATION	COST OF MAINTENANCE	COST OF RAW MATERIALS	COST OF OPERATING	TOTAL COST
1	1538.08	0.0	1940.60	360.72	3839.40
2	265.38	0.0	0.0	264.53	529.91
3	961.54	0.0	454.64	264.53	1680.70
4	350.00	0.0	531.57	264.53	1146.09
	3115.00	0.0	2926.80	1154.30	7196.10

For Runs 1 through 6

COST ANALYSIS					
BUFFER COSTS AND STATUS					
BUFFER NUMBER	PURCHASE PRICE(\$)	SALVAGE VALUE(\$)	EXPECTED LIFE(YRS)	SHIFTS PER DAY	NO. OPERATING DAYS PER WEEK
1	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
2	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
3	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
4	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
5	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
BUFFER NUMBER	COST OF OPERATING(\$/HR)	COST OF MAINTENANCE(\$/HR)	COST OF INVENTORY(\$-DAY/PC)		
1	0.0	0.0	0.0		
2	0.0	0.0	0.0		
3	0.0	0.0	0.0		
4	0.0	0.0	0.0		
5	0.0	0.0	0.0		
COST SUMMARY(\$)					
BUFFER NUMBER	COST OF DEPRECIATION	COST OF MAINTENANCE	COST OF OPERATING	COST OF INVENTORY	TOTAL COSTS
1	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
2	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
3	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
4	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
5	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
	769.23	0.0	0.0	0.0	769.23
COST(\$)/PER UNIT= 0.40					

For Runs 1 through 4



## COST ANALYSIS

BUFFER COSTS AND STATUS					
BUFFER NUMBER	PURCHASE PRICE(\$)	SALVAGE VALUE(\$)	EXPECTED LIFE(YRS)	SHIFTS PER DAY	NO. OPERATING DAYS PER WEEK
1	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
2	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
3	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
4	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
5	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.

BUFFER NUMBER	COST OF OPERATING(\$/HR)	COST OF MAINTENANCE(\$/HR)	COST OF INVENTORY(\$-DAY/PC)
1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	0.0	0.0

COST SUMMARY(\$)					
BUFFER NUMBER	COST OF DEPRECIATION	COST OF MAINTENANCE	COST OF OPERATING	COST OF INVENTORY	TOTAL COSTS
1	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
2	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
3	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
4	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
5	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
	769.23	0.0	0.0	0.0	769.23

COST(\$) PER UNIT= 0.054					
--------------------------	--	--	--	--	--

For Runs 5 and 6

AVERAGE UNIT PRODUCTION/INTERVAL					
DAY	COST/UNIT(¢)	1	2	3	4
1	0.04	470.	440.	400.	410.
2	0.06	282.	265.	277.	237.
3	0.52	86.	54.	33.	21.
4	0.09	198.	165.	135.	133.
5	0.09	200.	168.	135.	135.
	0.16	247.	218.	196.	187.

PRODUCTION DEVIATION				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	506.	533.	483.	416.
2	456.	469.	442.	377.
3	283.	225.	177.	130.
4	349.	340.	339.	302.
5	402.	398.	339.	306.
	930.	929.	831.	721.

PRODUCTION UNIT AVAILABILITY				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	46.	41.	41.	50.
2	28.	24.	29.	28.
3	9.	5.	3.	3.
4	20.	15.	14.	16.
5	20.	15.	14.	16.
	24.	20.	20.	23.

UNIT DOWNTIME DUE TO BUFFERS				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	47.	42.	19.	2.
2	66.	51.	41.	0.
3	90.	95.	91.	95.
4	73.	78.	71.	76.
5	79.	67.	77.	71.
	71.	67.	60.	49.

AVERAGE BUFFER SIZE					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	23295.	21653.	11145.	13766.	9939.
2	24423.	22736.	16096.	15197.	12985.
3	24154.	25453.	10000.	363.	25089.
4	23800.	22731.	21540.	5431.	4140.
5	22933.	20678.	5766.	21160.	4303.
	23721.	22650.	12909.	11187.	11291.

For Run 1

BUFFER DEVIATION					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	3894.	5861.	3741.	7228.	3668.
2	2588.	4587.	6411.	6611.	237.
3	4669.	1775.	0.	1757.	2437.
4	3823.	6393.	6592.	320.	7661.
5	5938.	6806.	9551.	6984.	436.
	9631.	13298.	13324.	12162.	8850.

BUFFER AVAILABILITY					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	94.	100.	100.	100.	100.
2	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
3	100.	100.	85.	100.	100.
4	97.	100.	95.	100.	100.
5	100.	95.	100.	100.	100.
	98.	99.	96.	100.	100.

For Run 1



AVERAGE UNIT PRODUCTION/INTERVAL					
DAY	COST/UNIT (\$)	1	2	3	4
1	0.04	479.	446.	416.	420.
2	0.05	326.	294.	283.	264.
3	0.04	470.	439.	411.	406.
4	0.05	388.	356.	340.	323.
5	0.05	334.	328.	312.	297.
	0.05	399.	373.	352.	342.

PRODUCTION DEVIATION				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	506.	533.	486.	417.
2	455.	487.	445.	390.
3	493.	535.	485.	416.
4	495.	507.	467.	349.
5	469.	501.	458.	401.
	1089.	1147.	1047.	905.

PRODUCTION UNIT AVAILABILITY				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	47.	41.	42.	51.
2	33.	27.	29.	31.
3	47.	40.	42.	50.
4	38.	33.	35.	41.
5	34.	30.	32.	35.
	40.	34.	36.	42.

UNIT DOWNTIME DUE TO BUFFERS				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	45.	38.	19.	2.
2	51.	55.	46.	0.
3	45.	34.	18.	30.
4	57.	58.	29.	20.
5	55.	66.	49.	5.
	51.	50.	32.	11.

AVERAGE BUFFER SIZE					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	22882.	21683.	15614.	9195.	10000.
2	21950.	23683.	10090.	22121.	10000.
3	21533.	18576.	12249.	3138.	11227.
4	22805.	23612.	2540.	14116.	10000.
5	22170.	24037.	8634.	22373.	10000.
	22268.	22208.	9808.	14189.	10245.

For Run 2

BUFFER DEVIATION					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	4239.	6242.	7897.	2251.	0.
2	5898.	4290.	0.	4850.	0.
3	5471.	9182.	4182.	751.	7051.
4	5045.	4147.	2731.	6792.	0.
5	5073.	3288.	155.	4753.	0.
	11588.	12732.	9269.	9893.	7051.

BUFFER AVAILABILITY					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	94.	100.	100.	100.	100.
2	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
3	100.	100.	85.	100.	100.
4	97.	100.	95.	100.	100.
5	100.	95.	100.	100.	100.
	98.	99.	96.	100.	100.

For Run 2

AVERAGE		UNIT PRODUCTION/INTERVAL			
DAY	COST/UNIT(\$)	1	2	3	4
1	0.04	516.	463.	430.	423.
2	0.05	377.	326.	295.	282.
3	0.04	558.	506.	444.	454.
4	0.04	455.	411.	375.	358.
5	0.05	371.	319.	293.	267.
	0.05	455.	405.	367.	357.

PRODUCTION DEVIATION				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	502.	535.	488.	419.
2	484.	503.	450.	396.
3	493.	535.	489.	417.
4	492.	521.	477.	409.
5	491.	498.	449.	391.
	1101.	1159.	1054.	909.

PRODUCTION UNIT AVAILABILITY				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	51.	43.	44.	51.
2	34.	30.	30.	34.
3	56.	47.	45.	54.
4	46.	39.	38.	45.
5	36.	29.	30.	32.
	46.	36.	37.	43.

UNIT DOWNTIME DUE TO BUFFERS				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	42.	33.	15.	0.
2	48.	52.	39.	0.
3	35.	23.	16.	21.
4	34.	21.	22.	15.
5	52.	64.	51.	5.
	42.	45.	29.	8.

AVERAGE BUFFER SIZE					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	45848.	42308.	33670.	24558.	25000.
2	46792.	46125.	25000.	44826.	25254.
3	45112.	31286.	26785.	23355.	27706.
4	30215.	46654.	11266.	31519.	25000.
5	44726.	46387.	25000.	41360.	27442.
	42539.	42552.	24344.	33124.	26080.

For Run 3



BUFFER DEVIATION					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	6761.	8924.	11395.	1433.	0.
2	5798.	7490.	0.	7553.	1227.
3	6711.	17180.	3031.	84.	10076.
4	18943.	6402.	9070.	10744.	0.
5	8874.	7316.	0.	12969.	6436.
	23705.	22586.	14876.	18513.	12019.

BUFFER AVAILABILITY					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	94.	100.	100.	100.	100.
2	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
3	100.	100.	65.	100.	100.
4	97.	100.	95.	100.	100.
5	100.	95.	100.	100.	100.
	98.	99.	96.	100.	100.

For Run 3

AVERAGE UNIT PRODUCTION/INTERVAL					
DAY	COST/UNIT(\$)	1	2	3	4
1	0.04	496.	463.	410.	422.
2	0.06	337.	283.	285.	230.
3	0.03	607.	570.	476.	551.
4	0.05	414.	367.	357.	313.
5	0.05	355.	317.	281.	266.
	0.05	442.	400.	362.	356.

PRODUCTION DEVIATION				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	501.	536.	485.	419.
2	468.	477.	446.	374.
3	484.	534.	491.	395.
4	493.	499.	473.	401.
5	480.	477.	444.	390.
	1086.	1139.	1047.	885.

PRODUCTION UNIT AVAILABILITY				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	50.	43.	42.	51.
2	34.	26.	29.	28.
3	61.	53.	49.	66.
4	41.	35.	37.	39.
5	35.	29.	29.	32.
	44.	37.	37.	43.

UNIT DOWNTIME DUE TO BUFFERS				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	41.	35.	15.	0.
2	54.	56.	40.	0.
3	26.	16.	3.	4.
4	49.	50.	23.	19.
5	52.	64.	49.	5.
	44.	44.	26.	6.

AVERAGE BUFFER SIZE					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	45843.	43355.	26070.	30592.	26551.
2	46745.	45848.	37502.	33839.	25276.
3	41262.	31590.	28808.	13783.	18301.
4	45016.	45620.	17411.	26131.	39180.
5	44136.	47317.	34319.	25531.	31296.
	44490.	42846.	28822.	25987.	28121.

For Run 4

BUFFER DEVIATION					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	6759.	6775.	4030.	10743.	5105.
2	6501.	7872.	8858.	10795.	1347.
3	10332.	15771.	7341.	3106.	9526.
4	8846.	6189.	10253.	15500.	4902.
5	9749.	5846.	11177.	1869.	13872.
	19217.	20780.	19459.	22030.	18305.

BUFFER AVAILABILITY					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	94.	100.	100.	100.	100.
2	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
3	100.	100.	85.	100.	100.
4	97.	100.	95.	100.	100.
5	100.	95.	100.	100.	100.
	98.	99.	96.	100.	100.

For Run 4



AVERAGE UNIT PRODUCTION/INTERVAL					
DAY	COST/UNIT(\$)	1	2	3	4
1	0.05	335.	303.	271.	271.
2	0.05	329.	300.	271.	271.
3	0.05	337.	304.	271.	271.
4	0.05	362.	335.	283.	304.
5	0.05	360.	330.	300.	299.
	0.05	345.	314.	279.	283.

PRODUCTION DEVIATION				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	477.	488.	439.	391.
2	474.	487.	439.	390.
3	476.	486.	439.	392.
4	480.	505.	445.	398.
5	483.	482.	453.	398.
	1067.	1095.	991.	881.

PRODUCTION UNIT AVAILABILITY				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	33.	28.	28.	33.
2	33.	28.	28.	33.
3	34.	28.	28.	33.
4	36.	31.	29.	38.
5	36.	32.	31.	37.
	34.	29.	29.	35.

UNIT DOWNTIME DUE TO BUFFERS				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	64.	65.	19.	1.
2	55.	42.	22.	0.
3	57.	62.	32.	9.
4	61.	48.	9.	13.
5	57.	51.	0.	21.
	59.	53.	16.	9.

AVERAGE BUFFER SIZE					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	23806.	24031.	11150.	13786.	10000.
2	23027.	19522.	15094.	10000.	9260.
3	22745.	23075.	10000.	15943.	12296.
4	23030.	21272.	11274.	8334.	9563.
5	23393.	22851.	7580.	8835.	16303.
	23200.	22154.	11020.	11380.	11484.

For Run 5

BUFFER DEVIATION					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	3939.	3295.	3738.	7228.	0.
2	4677.	7907.	7127.	0.	2608.
3	5514.	4756.	0.	6726.	4254.
4	5248.	5537.	5466.	3463.	1800.
5	3656.	4447.	3780.	3070.	6708.
	10426.	12124.	10437.	10904.	8552.

BUFFER AVAILABILITY					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	96.	100.	100.	100.	100.
2	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
3	100.	100.	85.	100.	100.
4	97.	100.	95.	100.	100.
5	100.	95.	100.	100.	100.
	98.	99.	96.	100.	100.

For Run 5

AVERAGE UNIT PRODUCTION/INTERVAL					
DAY	COST/UNIT(\$)	1	2	3	4
1	0.05	377.	324.	271.	271.
2	0.05	376.	323.	271.	271.
3	0.05	378.	324.	271.	271.
4	0.05	445.	395.	297.	344.
5	0.05	386.	334.	297.	281.
	0.05	392.	340.	281.	288.

PRODUCTION DEVIATION				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	487.	477.	439.	392.
2	486.	479.	439.	391.
3	470.	498.	439.	392.
4	493.	517.	452.	411.
5	490.	496.	452.	392.
	1094.	1121.	993.	885.

PRODUCTION UNIT AVAILABILITY				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	33.	30.	28.	33.
2	38.	30.	28.	33.
3	37.	30.	28.	33.
4	45.	37.	31.	41.
5	38.	31.	31.	34.
	39.	31.	29.	35.

UNIT DOWNTIME DUE TO BUFFERS				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	56.	57.	15.	0.
2	49.	45.	13.	0.
3	60.	60.	32.	6.
4	47.	40.	5.	6.
5	55.	59.	0.	22.
	54.	52.	13.	7.

AVERAGE BUFFER SIZE					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	46740.	47129.	26224.	30592.	25000.
2	44963.	40138.	31673.	25000.	22632.
3	47154.	47007.	25000.	34780.	29296.
4	46244.	41791.	24780.	22353.	27477.
5	45309.	46080.	17295.	20966.	42288.
	45980.	44593.	24994.	26738.	28338.

For Run 6



BUFFER DEVIATION					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	6392.	5592.	3873.	10743.	0.
2	7813.	11557.	11083.	0.	5406.
3	7280.	4684.	0.	10994.	7146.
4	7751.	9525.	5395.	5996.	6672.
5	3993.	6655.	9993.	8494.	10223.
	17435.	17933.	16334.	18557.	15143.

BUFFER AVAILABILITY					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	94.	100.	100.	100.	100.
2	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
3	100.	100.	85.	100.	100.
4	97.	100.	95.	100.	100.
5	100.	95.	100.	100.	100.
	98.	99.	96.	100.	100.

For Run 6

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